

2

KOREA TODAY

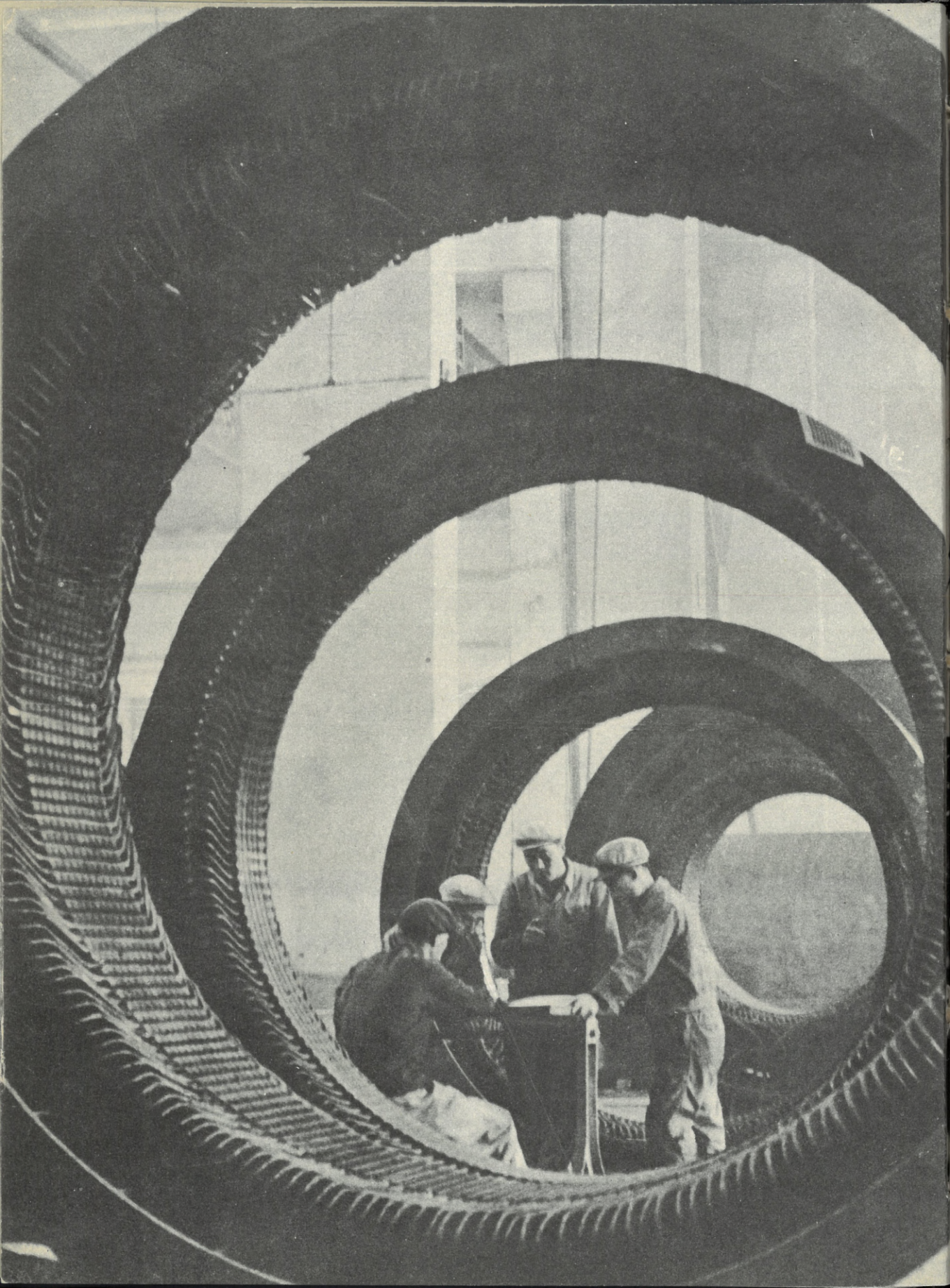
NO. 81

1963

15TH ANNIVERSARY OF
PEOPLE'S ARMY

TEN TASKS FOR 1963

SINO-INDIAN BOUNDARY QUESTION



KOREA TODAY

No. 2 (81)

1963

MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang

IN THIS ISSUE:

Fifteenth Anniversary of Korean People's Army	4
Ten Tasks For 1963	8
Height of 5 Million Tons of Grain Conquered	11
100th Batch of Repatriates	14
A New Life	16
Serving the People	17
Life Is Good For Me	18
Joy of Life	18
Bigger Crops	20
The Road Chungsan-ri Has Travelled	22
For the Sake of His Only Fatherland	34
Frontline Musical Instrument	37
A Farce of "Referendum" in South Korea	39
This Is How They Fare	41
Japanese Imperialists Eyeing South Korea	43
The Sino-Indian Border Question Should Be Settled Peacefully	45
Our Visit to Korea	47
Chumsung-dai	49
A Historical Play "Pak Chi Won"	50
Sports News	53
Friendly Visits	54
Stamps of Korea	54



A statue of a Korean People's Army man standing at the entrance of the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial

Inside Front Cover: Assembling of 5,000-kva hydraulic generator at the electric motor shop, Daian Electric Appliances Factory

Inside Back Cover: At the Pyongyang Handicraft Goods Manufactory

Back Cover: Grazing of milch cows (Keumyang Co-operative Farm, Changsung County)

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

The Korean People's Army was founded on February 8, 1948. The militant road it has traversed during the past fifteen years is full of victory and glory.

In the three-year long Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) the Korean People's Army crushed the U.S. armed aggressors, gloriously defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the eastern outpost of the socialist camp. In the post-war period, it has guarded the prospering socialist fatherland with sharp vigilance, has further strengthened its ranks politically and ideologically, and reinforced its military technique. The Korean People's Army has become an invincible army.

Pages of the history of the Korean People's Army are replete with boundless loyalty to the Party, revolution and the people, with unbending fighting spirit to safeguard the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains, with the stubborn, heroic struggles against the imperialist aggressors.

Though it is only fifteen years ago that the Korean people came to have a regular army, the history of people's armed forces in our country goes back beyond that.

In the grimmest days when the fascist suppression by Japanese imperialism was at its height and dark clouds hung heavily over the Korean people, the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the correct line of repulsing with arms the enemy who was suppressing our people with arms. In 1932 the Korean Communists organised the anti-Japanese partisans, the first Marxist-Leninist army of our people, and waged a protracted armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists who had occupied Korea.

The anti-Japanese partisans equipped themselves with the arms taken from the enemy and, relying upon the people, consistently expanded and strengthened their fighting ranks. And in all circumstances they, overcoming difficulties, bravely crushed the enemy, with a firm belief in the final victory of the revolutionary cause.

The anti-Japanese partisans never flinched before any danger or obstacle. They held an indomitable revolutionary will that they could live and fight anywhere so long as they could find water and grass. Under the militant slogan "Let's crush the enemy even if we die thousand times," they dealt stag-

gering blows at the imperialists and exploiters and defended the Red banner of the revolution.

Amidst the flames of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, an arduous struggle which had few parallels in history, the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people came into being, the foundation for building the people's armed forces was laid, experiences were accumulated, and many military and political cadres who were to become the backbone of the revolutionary regular army to be formed in later years were trained and steeled.

The Korean People's Army is the revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, which, as the successor to the anti-Japanese partisans, have inherited the revolutionary traditions, the fighting experiences and patriotic spirit of the forerunners.

With its deep and firm historical roots in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle, it was possible for the People's Army to grow in a short span of time into a powerful army equipped with modern weapons and carry out most faithfully in any and all circumstances the revolutionary tasks set forth by the Party.

In contrast with the imperialist army, a tool for exploitation, oppression and plunder of the working people, the Korean People's Army is a Marxist-Leninist army fighting in defence of the interests of the working people headed by the working class.

It is the sacred duty of the Korean People's Army to uncompromisingly fight against the imperialists and their accomplices—landlords and comprador capitalists—defend to the last the fatherland and revolutionary gains from the imperialist encroachment and fight for the victory of socialism-communism in our country.

The might of the Korean People's Army springs from the fact that it is led by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The Korean People's Army is the armed forces of the Party that carry out the revolutionary tasks set forth by the Party."

The Workers' Party of Korea in founding the People's Army made clear its class

character as a weapon of the proletarian dictatorship. The Party built up the ranks of the People's Army with best sons and daughters of the workers, peasants and working people of liberated Korea and trained the Red commanders of working people's origin.

The Party has constantly strengthened the organisation and equipment of the People's Army and brought it up into a modern regular army possessing a mighty fighting power and military discipline.

Particularly, the Party has always attached first and foremost significance to the political education of the officers and men of the People's Army to enhance their class consciousness and revolutionary spirit. At the same time the Party has aroused their pride and sense of responsibility as defenders of the fatherland.

Thanks to the correct guidance and solicitude of the Party, the Korean People's Army won victory in the fight against the enemy, overcoming all hardships, and it has rapidly become an invincible revolutionary army.

The historic victory in the just Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. aggressors occupies the most shining place in the militant road the Korean People's Army has traversed.

In June 1950 U.S. imperialism ignited war of aggression by surprise against the North with the sinister aim of occupying the whole of Korea, enslaving the entire Korean people, and expanding the flames of war against the socialist camp.

The U.S. aggressors, hoping to subdue the Korean people at one stroke, threw into the Korean war the bulk of their army, navy and air force and armies of fifteen of their satellite countries as well as an enormous number of various types of modern weapons. They resorted to every barbarous method of war. They went so far as to employ bacteriological and chemical weapons.

The Korean people and the Korean People's Army waged a heroic struggle to smash to pieces the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists.

The three-year war ended in a brilliant victory of the Korean people and the Korean

People's Army. The U.S. aggressors suffered an ignominious defeat.

The historic victory of the Korean people and the Korean People's Army in the Fatherland Liberation War demonstrated that no force on earth can conquer a people and an army when they, rallied as one around a Marxist-Leninist Party, wage, with firm determination, a life-and-death struggle against the aggressors. At the same time, it showed that the country's independence and people's happiness can be safeguarded only when they rise up in the righteous struggle to crush the aggression of imperialists.

The heroic struggle of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War greatly inspired the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed people the world over, and showed that the time had gone forever when the imperialists could suppress the people of the East at will.

Historical experiences tell us that the imperialists will not leave of their own accord the arena of history and that they are becoming more frantic as the day of their doom draws nearer. The U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to check the powerful tide of history, clinging all the more persistently to war and aggressive policy.

Recent developments in the international scene bring to lucid light the aggressive, predatory nature of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists, calling themselves "savior of the free world," are bent on expanding armaments on a large scale, seeking to frighten people with atomic weapons and are engaged in armed intervention and aggression against other nations in different parts of the world, with an eye to realizing the wild dream of conquering the world.

The U.S. imperialists continue to occupy South Korea and are busy preparing a new aggressive war. Lately they perpetrated criminal aggressive machinations in the hope of wiping out revolutionary Cuba and restoring their colonial rule over this country and are now seeking to extend the undeclared war in South Vietnam and expand military clashes in the Sino-Indian border areas by egging on the reactionary circles in India.

The U.S. imperialists who have undisguisedly schemed to use the Japanese militarists as a "shock brigade" for aggression on South Korea and Asia are hard at work to bring to conclusion the "South Korea-Japan talks" with the aim of leaguering the Japanese militarist clique with the military fascist gang of South Korea. The Japanese militarists, at the instigation of their patron, the U.S. imperialists, scheme to extend again the paws of aggression to South Korea and other parts of the Asian continent.

All this shows that there should be no illusion about imperialism.

Recent developments in the international scene furnish proof that when one makes compromise with imperialist aggression the aggressors become more arrogant, outrageous and further menace peace. From this it follows that one should not beg the imperialists for peace but win it.

The Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held towards the end of 1962, having deliberately discussed and analysed the situation at home and abroad, clarified the firm stand of the Korean people on this problem and, stressing the need of making preparations politically, economically and militarily for the defence of the independence and honour of the country, called on the entire people to arm themselves and fortify the whole country.

In strengthening the defence potential of the country, the Workers' Party of Korea has laid down a line of making the entire people ready for the defence of the socialist fatherland and strengthening the People's Army into a steel-like cadre army.

The Korean People's Army, upholding the Party policy for bringing up the army into a cadre army, has directed all its efforts to strengthening its fighting efficiency.

All the officers of the Korean People's Army have systematized the rich experiences gained in the Fatherland Liberation War and consistently studied advanced military science and technique. As a result, they are fully prepared to command skillfully any complicated modern warfare. More, through tireless training the level of military technique of the army men has been

raised to meet the need of modern war.

Particularly, the ideological education work has been energetically carried out to arm the men and officers of the People's Army with the lofty revolutionary spirit. Communist education has been carried on intensively among the men and officers of the Korean People's Army, in accordance with the correct line laid down by the Party. As a result, men and officers of the Korean People's Army have become ardent revolutionary fighters who uncompromisingly fight the U.S. aggressors and all the class enemies, firmly safeguard the great banner of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism and give their all for the interests of the Party and people.

The Korean People's Army, an army that maintains a bond of kinship with the people, is displaying to the full the traditional unity of the army and people established at the time of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle.

Men and officers of the People's Army boundlessly respect and love the people who have set up and brought up the People's Army and they are selflessly struggling to protect the interests, life and properties of the people.

Men and officers of the Korean People's Army deem it their sacred duty to actively contribute to consolidating the foundation of the self-supporting national economy built in the country and to strengthening the might of the socialist system. Therefore, while defending the socialist fatherland, they take part in socialist construction in their spare-time and perform labour feats, displaying the fighting spirit with which they defeated the enemy.

The Korean people love the People's Army with parental affection and spare no efforts for strengthening its fighting power.

Indeed, our people and People's Army

are firmly united in a great family.

The men and officers of the Korean People's Army, who firmly guard the fatherland, are burning with the hatred against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and are watching with sharpened vigilance every move of the enemy.

The entire people of our country, who have the wise leadership of the Party, the foundation of a powerful self-supporting national economy and the invincible revolutionary armed forces and are ready to stand up at any time to fight imperialism to the last, have, in response to the call of the Party, risen up, with arms in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other, to reliably defend our towns and villages, our dear native land against enemy's invasion and further accelerate socialist construction. Our people will always be victorious when they, together with the People's Army, rise up, with arms in hands, in a struggle for justice.

The Korean people maintain unbreakable alliance with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China and enjoy the support of the entire socialist countries and progressive people the world over.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors again start a reckless game of playing with fire, they will receive a powerful retaliatory blow of the Korean people and the Korean People's Army and perish on the territory of Korea.

The Korean People's Army, while continuously strengthening the internationalist solidarity with the armed forces of the socialist countries, will safeguard the freedom of our fatherland and the socialist gains of our people, and firmly defend the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.



TEN TASKS FOR 1963

The year 1963 assumes great importance in fulfilling the tasks of the first half of the current Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) which will mark a decisive stage in socialist construction in our country.

The basic task of the national economic plan for 1963 is to consolidate the achievements gained in capturing the six heights in 1962 and, at the same time, make preparations for taking a new, higher peak.

The entire working people of the country are now striving to fulfil with credit the ten major tasks laid down as the basic means of successfully accomplishing the plan for the year.

The ten major tasks were put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in December 1962 for the fulfilment of the 1963 plan for the development of the national economy. The ten tasks are a militant guide for our entire working people.

Thanks to the correct policy of the Party and under its wise leadership, last year the Korean people achieved great results in the struggle for taking the six heights.

The struggle for capturing the six heights resulted in further equipping and reinforcing the heavy industry base with the machine-building industry as the core, expanding and reinforcing the light industry base, further accelerating the irrigation, farm mechanization and application of chemicals in agriculture. Consequently, the living and cultural standards of the people further improved.

As a result, a decisive advancement was registered in fulfilling the tasks of the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan and vast prospects were opened for radically improving the people's living.

On the basis of these achievements, the Plenum laid down the direction of the 1963 plan for the development of the national economy and the ways of fulfilling the plan. The Plenum called for

further equipping and reinforcing all factories in heavy industry and concentrating efforts on developing agriculture and light industry. In heavy industry, flesh will continuously be put on its skeleton and production will be fully normalized while efforts will be concentrated on the extraction industry. In light industry, the height of 250 million metres of fabrics will be further consolidated, conditions will be created for the production of 300 million metres of fabrics in 1964 and the material and technical basis of the local industry will be further strengthened.

In agriculture, farm mechanization will be powerfully stepped up, nature remaking projects will continuously be carried on and the area under dry land rice will be expanded so as to firmly secure the height of five million tons of grain, further increase rice harvest and improve the qualitative composition of grain production.

In capital construction, efforts will be concentrated on industrial construction for agriculture, coal industry, ore mining industry and power industry and on housing construction.

The struggle for scaling the six heights last year showed that major guarantee for speedy development of the productive forces and mobilization of latent reserves to the greatest possible extent consists in improving the management and guidance of economy by comprehensively and thoroughly establishing the new system of guidance of industry and agriculture brought into being at the personal initiative and under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and introducing revolutionary method of work appropriate to the new system of guidance.

At the recent Plenum of the Party Central Committee, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the ten tasks of organizational leadership for successfully carrying out the national economic plan for 1963.

The main contents of the ten major tasks are:

First, the ministries, management bureaus and workers of the economic organs should in their

guidance thoroughly implement the Daian work system and the Chungsan-ri method of helping the lower units and ensuring collectivity in management of enterprises. This means that in order to properly manage enterprises today when the scale of the economy has become enormous it is necessary to establish all the more thoroughly the principle of Party work of going deep among the producers who are well versed in production and have inexhaustible creative energy, lending an ear to their creative suggestions, solving knotty problems for them and relying on the Party organizations in carrying on work.

Secondly, Party committees of all levels should enhance the function of collective leadership, step up the role of helmsman in the guidance of production, normalize the Party life of the Party members so as to continuously chalk up good results in the implementation of Party policy and the political ideological education of the Party members.

Successful solution of the problems arising in the guidance of production and the management of enterprises depends decisively on enhancing the function of collective leadership of the Party committees of all levels.

Our experiences show that big innovations take place when the Party committees enhance their function of collective leadership, properly steer the guidance of production, make the Party organizations and Party members function actively and positively draw the masses of producers into the management of enterprises.

Thirdly, to further improve planning, the basic demand of socialist economic construction. Under the conditions in which the scale of our national economy has grown immeasurably, relations between branches and between processes become complicated, and the continued high tempo of economic development is maintained, it is posed as an important question as never before to enhance the level of planning at each unit of the national economy. And the organization of proper planning, Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized, calls for the implementation of the Party mass line before anything else. In other words, it calls for the generalization of the principle that he who guides production at each unit of the national economy should draw up a plan through discussions with the masses of producers and, once a plan is drawn up, inculcate it into their minds through the Party organizations so as to make them recognize it as their own.

Fourthly, to correctly organize and thoroughly carry out the co-operative production at each pro-

duction unit. Today as our national economy grows in scale, the scale of the co-operative production has also grown, accompanied by the further complication of its content. Hence it is necessary first of all to organize more properly and carry out correctly the co-operative production.

Fifthly, to further raise the utilization rate of machines and equipment by giving precedence to the production of spare parts and firmly establishing the checking and repair system. In recent years many factories, enterprises and other facilities of the national economy have been built or expanded and their technical foundations consolidated. Under these circumstances, the point at issue assumes an increasing significance in view of the fact that immense potentialities for increased production are to be found in the thorough betterment of the existing equipment and facilities, in their regular repair and perfection, in the enhancement of their utilization rate by all possible means and in the thorough protection and management of irrigation and port facilities, land* and other facilities and in the use of them to the greatest possible efficiency.

Sixthly, to unfold an extensive technical innovation movement in all fields. Today the further development of our national economy mainly depends upon the fulfilment of the technical revolution. Hence it is raised as an important task to execute with credit the Party's policy of freeing people from arduous labour by accelerating mechanization and automation in all processes and, in particular, by vigorously pushing ahead with the comprehensive mechanization of farm work in the field of agriculture. And it is proposed to actively develop the technical innovation movement in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to turn out what we do not have and make abundant what we are short of, to produce and construct more and better by utilizing domestic resources and to economize to the utmost raw and other materials.

Seventhly, to further improve labour administration in all fields. Labour administration—this signifies the work with the people engaged in social labour and is one of the most important questions in the management of socialist economy. Hence, it is emphasized that work hands should be distributed rationally according to their capacity, such phenomena as wasting labour power thoroughly eliminated and, at the same time, serious attention should be directed to the rural labour administration and its consolidation in particular.

Eighthly, to thoroughly implement the Party's

consistent request that main force should be concentrated on major projects in capital construction with due regards to priority and without dispersing the force and to carry out the construction plan by establishing the system of intensive guidance for construction and designing work.

Ninthly, it is required that all leading workers, having deep cognizance of the supply work as a part of political work, should further improve the work of supplying subsidiary food, repairing and managing dwelling houses and better equipping the cultural and welfare establishments.

Lastly, to raise the political, technical and business levels of all workers by unfolding a struggle of the whole Party to intensify the technical, business and political study with the purpose of enhancing their political, technical and business level to conform to the rapidly changing realities and the requirements of new revolutionary tasks.

The implementation of the above-mentioned 10 major tasks will ensure the successful fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1963. And the

successful fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1963 will further consolidate the revolutionary base in the northern part of the Republic politically, economically and militarily, further promote the unification of the country and will create new possibilities for radically improving the people's living.

When the 1963 plan is successfully fulfilled, we will have laid a firm foundation for producing 300 million metres of fabrics, 3 million tons of rice, 200,000 tons of meat in 1964 and for building 600,000 modern houses in three years ending 1964.

This fine prospect further encourages our people to fresh innovation and creative labour struggle.

Today, the entire Party members and working people, rallied as firm as rock around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have risen up as one devoting all their energies and talent thoroughly to carry out the 10 major tasks for the new upsurge in the national economy.

NEWLY BUILT WORKSHOPS

Some time ago, a new calciner with an annual production capacity of 150,000 tons was commissioned at the Komoosan Cement Factory, one of the major cement producing centres of the country.

The builders here, in the course of the project, came out with more than 40 valuable devices and rationalization proposals and completed the project in nine months. It is envisaged that our country will produce 4,300,000 tons of cement by 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, and the construction of this new calciner will aid greatly in achieving the goal.

Workers of the Moonpyung Smelter on the east coast of the country succeeded in working out a new system for securing sulphuric acid. The new system is to produce sulphuric acid from the sulphurous acid gas in the course of zinc calcination.

This new sulphuric acid production system will make a contribution to the development of our industry.

A modern dressing plant capable of processing 1,500 tons of ore a day has been commissioned at the Dukhyun Mine.

Particularly this year the Workers' Party of Korea calls for the development of mining industry. Upholding the Party's call, the workers of the Dukhyun Mine has completed a new ore-dressing centre in a matter of 7-8 months, in spite of many difficulties. They had to hew rocks of more than 34,000 cubic metres.

* * *

A modern chilled-wheel shop has been completed at the Wonsan Railway Factory and started production.

All the processes are mechanized at this shop with an annual capacity of 20,000 chilled wheels.

The new shop will contribute to the development of the country's railway transport.

HEIGHT OF 5 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN CONQUERED

LI CHANG HEUP

Last year our countryside was visited by a prolonged drought followed by a three-month long rainy season, accompanied by big floods on four occasions. But our farmers, overcoming all these difficulties with credit, successfully conquered the height of five million tons of grain set forth by the Party.

This indicates that our agriculture is no longer affected by weather conditions or any accidental factors, but it grows steadily and decisively in line with the laws of the socialist economic development as is the case with industry. Indeed this has been the fruition of the victorious completion of agricultural co-operation in a short span of time after the war, extensive introduc-

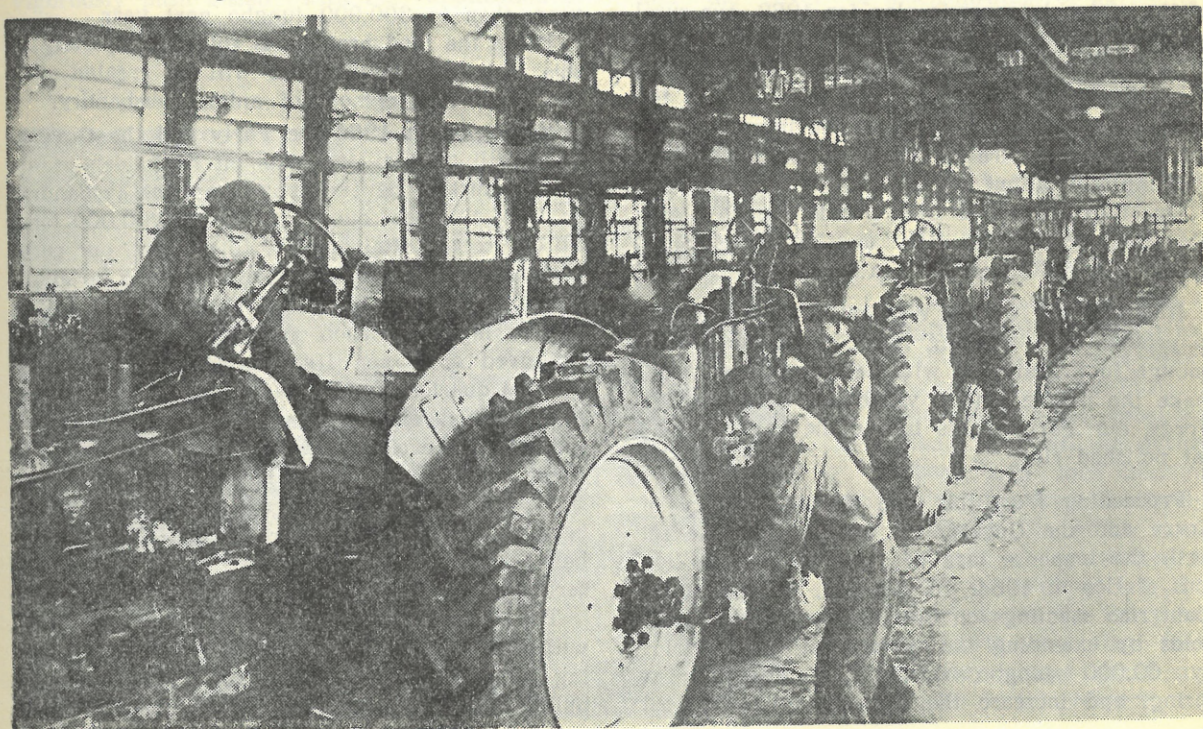
tion of irrigation and mechanization, nature-remaking projects and the rapid development of farming technique.

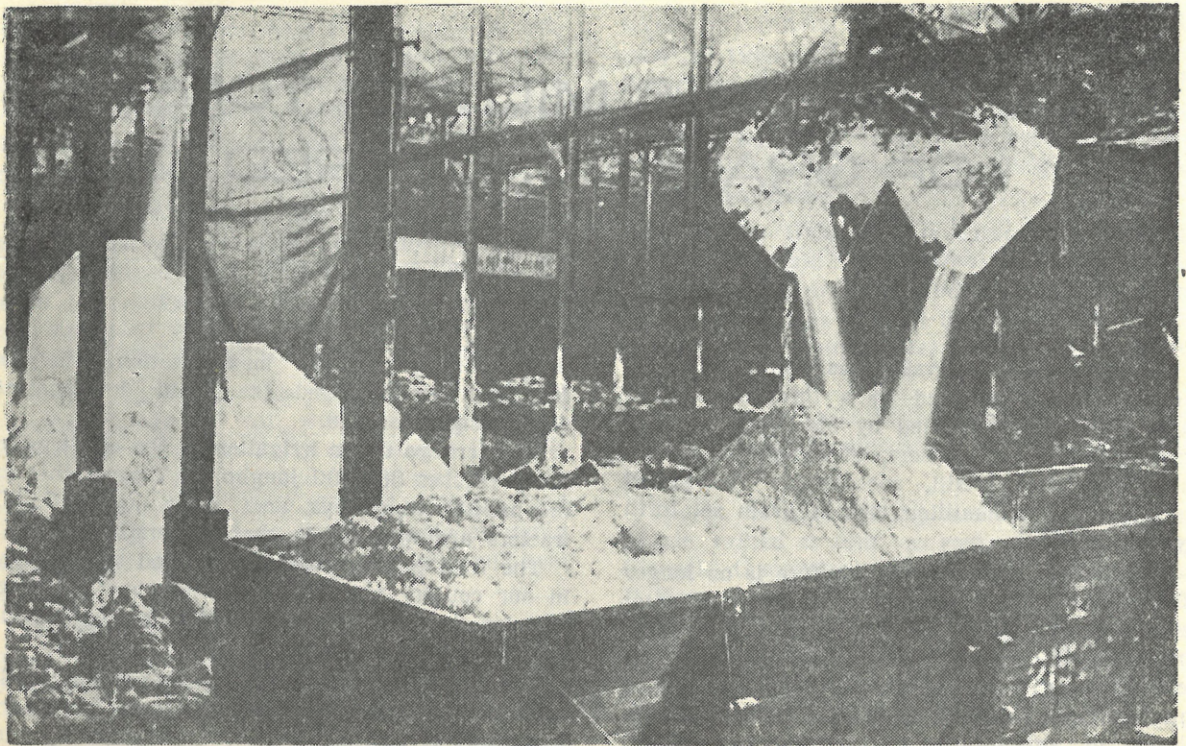
The acreage under irrigation in the countryside today reaches 800,000 jungbo, or 7 times that in the pre-liberation days, and more than 15,000 tractors are working in the co-operative farms.

The food problem has been solved successfully in our country and a firm foundation has been laid for the further rapid development of all branches of the rural economy.

The achievements attained up to now, particularly those tremendous successes scored last year, will make it possible for our rural economy to carry out fresh and still greater tasks.

2,000 tractors to the co-operative farms before spring ploughing starts—this is the immediate target the workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory have now set themselves





Loading a freight car with ammonium sulphate fertilizer at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory

Proceeding from the tasks of the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan and the main task of the national economic plan for 1963, our rural economy is confronted this year with the task of firmly consolidating the height of five million tons of grain conquered last year and, at the same time, concentrating efforts on improving the qualitative structure of grain production by increasing the output of rice.

Our country is now in a position to have surplus food grain after fully meeting the people's needs. But we cannot rest satisfied with this.

It is the aim of the Workers' Party of Korea to provide the working people not only with enough food grain but with better grain so as to make the people lead a yet better life. In other words, our Party wants to see the entire people eat polished rice.

Proceeding from this, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic set forth the immense task of producing 3 million tons of rice in 1964. To this end, we will transplant rice seedlings on 600,000 jungbo of paddy fields by extending the acreage of paddy fields by 60,000 jungbo during this year and next spring, and increase the acreage under dryfield

rice, the cultivation of which had already yielded good results last year, to 150,000 jungbo this year, then to 300,000 jungbo next year.

When the food problem is solved completely in this way, new possibilities will be created for the rapid development of animal husbandry.

Beginning in 1964 the Party and the Government will allot a large amount of fodder grains for the further development of animal husbandry. In 1964 the meat output will reach 200,000 tons. To ensure the attainment of this target, our rural economy will launch a drive this year to build a firm foundation of animal husbandry. Breeding will be improved, each co-op farm will secure 30 improved sows per 100 peasant households by the 3rd quarter of this year and more extensively propagate sheep, goats and fowls.

Our rural economy, while concentrating efforts this year, too, on greater production of rice and meat, will expand the acreage under various oil-bearing plants and fibre crops such as flax and hemp, and further develop pomiculture and sericulture as well.

The successful execution of this task, together with the fulfilment of the tasks aimed at producing 300 million metres of fabrics in 1964 and building 300,000 modern farm houses in the

countryside in three years ending 1964, will open up a bright prospect of realising the centuries-old dream of our people to live in a tile-roofed house, eat rice and much meat and wear fine clothes as the Party has recently proposed.

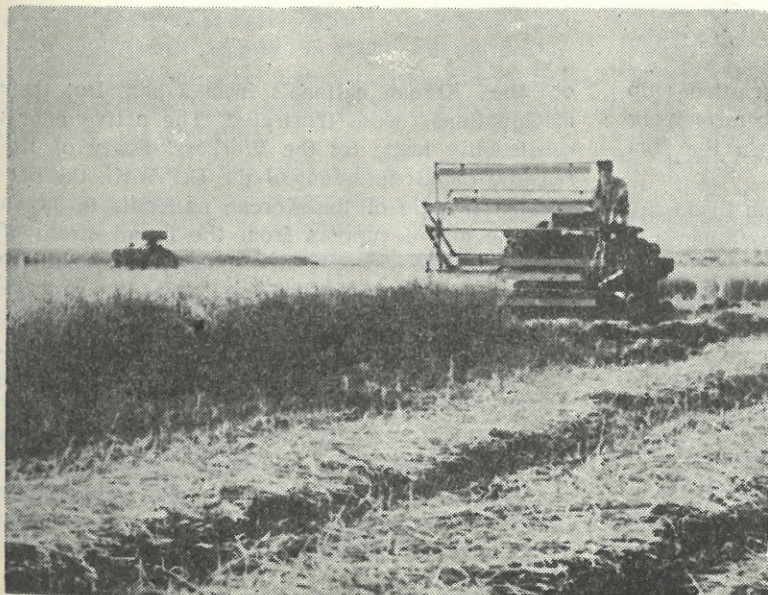
For the purpose of attaining this great target, this year, too, many nature-remaking projects will be undertaken in the countryside.

The Chunma irrigation project, one of the irrigation systems in the Amrok river districts which will water 90,000 jungbo of land, will be completed within the year, and many other medium- and small-scale irrigation projects now under way will be completed before this year's farming season.

It is also expected that some 4,000 tractor-working pumps and many other permanent and travelling water lifting machines will be sent to the countryside to expand the area under irrigation. Then reclamation of tideland along the west coast will be carried on in real earnest. As a result, during this year the area of paddy fields will reach 575,000 jungbo. Then the 150,000 jungbo of dry-field under rice will have an overall irrigation system.

With the purpose of increasing the crop yields and lightening to a marked extent the arduous labour of peasants, this year, too, the Party will vigorously push ahead with the application of chemicals in agriculture.

Bumper crop



It is envisaged that 400-500 kg of chemical fertilizer will be spread per jungbo of paddy field and more than 300 kg per jungbo of dry field this year. For this purpose, 920,000 tons of chemical fertilizer will be produced, of which more than 700,000 tons will be supplied during the current fertilizer year. At the same time measures will be worked out to improve the qualitative structure of fertilizer. Bacterial fertilizer and liquid ammonia will be produced.

A greater quantity of weed-killers will be applied to paddy and dry fields so as to carry out weeding, the most labour-consuming work in farming, with chemicals. All in all more agricultural chemicals will be produced.

In carrying out the tremendous task confronting the rural economy this year, the Party attaches great significance to continued vigorous acceleration of agricultural mechanization.

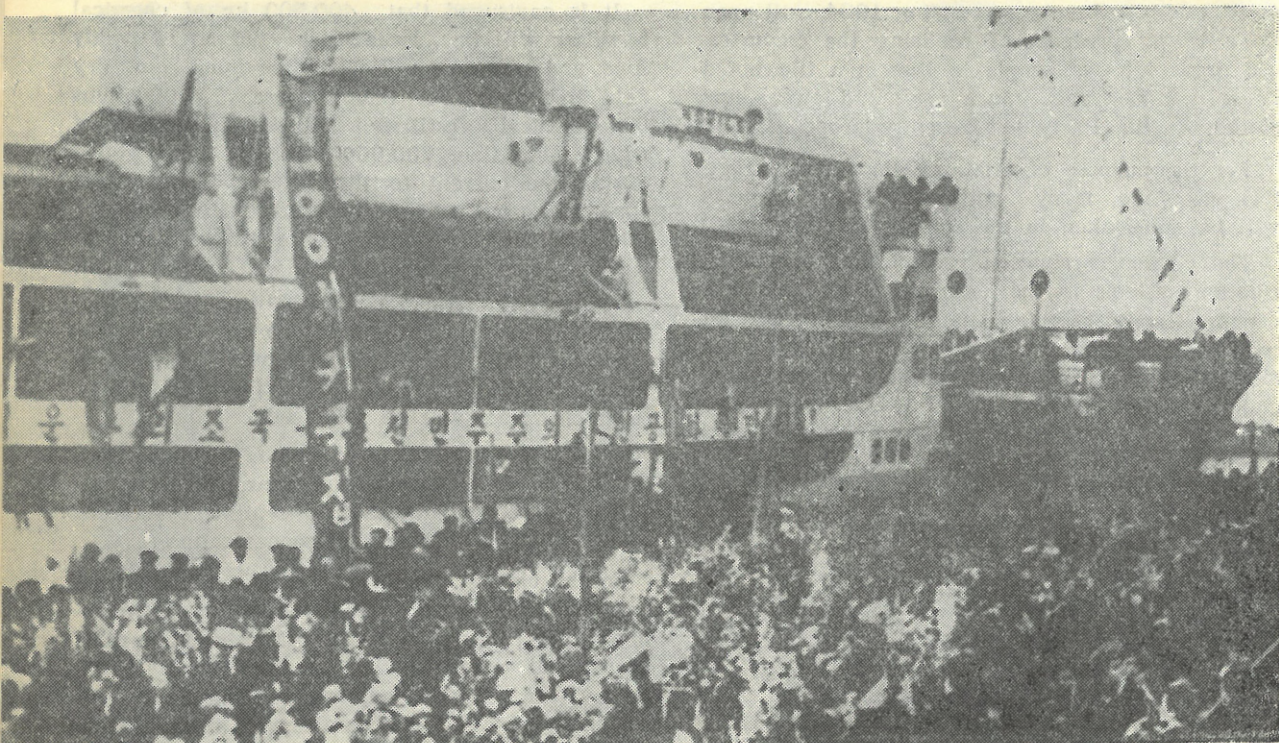
In the closing months of last year 1,200 tractors and 650 lorries were supplied to the countryside to ensure this year's farming. And this year will see 2,700 tractors and 1,350 lorries sent to the countryside. The Party will not only produce and supply such a large number of tractors and lorries, but also will send in large quantities various tractor-drawn machines to the countryside. And the utilization of tractors and lorries for diverse purposes will be promoted and the level of mechanization of agriculture raised decisively. Our countryside will receive

this year 1,500 seeders, 2,000 rice harvesters, and medium and small farm implements.

As a result, this year the tractor-ploughed area will reach more than 1.9 million jungbo.

For the rapid growth in agricultural production and fulfilment of this year's target set by the Party, a large-scale soil amelioration work will be pushed ahead and seed selecting work improved decisively.

Today the entire co-op farmers are determined to carry out without fail this year's target the Party has set forth, and they have already scored great successes in this respect.



100th batch of returnees has arrived at the port of Chungjin amid rousing welcome

100th Batch of Repatriates

On November 13, 1962, the repatriation ship carrying the 100th batch of the home-coming Korean nationals from Japan arrived in the port of Chungjin amid a rousing welcome.

For the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, the road to repatriation to their dear fatherland, which they could hardly forget even in dream, was opened thanks to the deep concern the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea showed for the compatriots abroad. The first batch of the returnees from Japan arrived in the port of Chungjin in December 1959. In the three years since then, the repatriation ships have made regular voyages between Chungjin and Niigata, Japan, carrying 80,000 home-coming Koreans.

The imperialists made every conceivable machination in an attempt to wreck the repatriation

of the Korean nationals from Japan. But their machinations were frustrated. The active efforts consistently made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K., the persistent struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan and the active support from the broad strata of the Japanese people have made it possible to continue the repatriation, frustrating the imperialists' machinations.

This signifies a victory for the lofty humanitarianism and the compatriotic measures of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. which always show deep concern for the fate and happiness of the overseas Koreans and have made consistent efforts to realize the desire of the hundreds of thousands of Korean nationals in Japan to return home.

The fatherland has not only translated into re-

ality the desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to return home but also provided the returnees with all conditions for working to their hearts' content and leading a happy life. The repatriates are given jobs according to their wish and talent. Children and youth who had been kept outside school in Japan are admitted to schools of various levels. New, modern flats are allotted to all families of the returnees. Youth, children, students and aged people who have no one to rely on are looked after at government expenses. Youth, children and students are accommodated in dormitories attached to schools, factories and offices and the aged are sent to the home for the aged.

The returnees take an active part in socialist construction in all fields of the national economy. They work in the people's government bodies, social organizations, economic, cultural and public health establishments, at factories and enterprises and in the countryside.

Several returnees were elected to the Supreme People's Assembly in the elections of deputies to the Third Supreme People's Assembly on October 8, 1962. And many hold responsible posts in the fields of heavy and light industries and other fields.

Proud and happy over their life in the socialist homeland, the repatriates have joined the Chullima workteam movement for speeding up socialist construction. More than 1,600 of them have become members of the Chullima workteam.

More than 890 of the returnees have made inventions and advanced technical innovation proposals which will greatly contribute to the development of the national economy. Hundreds of the repatriates have been decorated with Orders and Medals of the Republic.

Gates of schools are wide open to the repatriates. 37 per cent of the repatriates are enrolled in schools of all levels from primary school to university and they receive education free of charge. Over 100 of the returnees have graduated from institutions of higher education and technical schools and have become qualified engineers and technicians.

The returnees enjoy the benefit of free medical service effected in the country. Many of the returnees were crippled and contracted incurable diseases in Japan where they were forced to do sweated labour and suffered privations. After their repatriation, they got treatment free of

charge in hospitals and they have become sound and been cured of their diseases.

The Korean nationals in Japan are the people who went to Japan seeking a living as they could hardly make both ends meet in their native land under the pernicious colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, or the people who were drafted for forcible labour in Japan. In Japan they did not have any rights, were subjected to national discrimination and insult and suffered privations. They went through severe distress and sufferings in Japan.

The humiliated, hungry and poorly clad Korean nationals in Japan longed for the fatherland and eagerly wished to return home to lead a hopeful, happy life together with the compatriots in the homeland.

The earnest wish of theirs has been realized thanks to the prospering fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Many of the home-coming compatriots hail from South Korea. They come to the North, regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as their genuine fatherland. This is because the socialist system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where state power is in the hands of the people ensures them a happy life.

Repatriation of the overseas Koreans is made possible because our country has become a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural one with the firm foundation of an independent national economy, because the country has a solid economic foundation for ensuring a bountiful life for the entire people and because it prospers day by day.

The U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique of South Korea continue to viciously plot to wreck the repatriation of the Korean nationals and the reactionary circles in Japan, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, seek to collude with the military fascist clique of South Korea without abandoning the design to impede the humanitarian work of repatriation of the Korean nationals.

The Korean people will not tolerate the machinations of the enemy of humanitarianism to hamper the repatriation.

In the prospering Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a worthwhile, happy life awaits all Korean nationals in Japan who desire to return home.

A New Life

HAN SOON HWA

Worker of the Pyongyang Precision
Instruments Factory

I am working in the sewing machine assembly shop. I am leader of a painting work-team. All of my team-mates are united and work deftly as one body. How thrilled we are when we see the sewing machines that we painted being delivered to the tailors' or homes.

It is less than one year since I started working here, but now I lead a work-team. Such is the trust the collective, the people and the Party have in me.

But prior to my return to the homeland, I led a life of hard labour in Japan for ten years, subjected to national contempt and humiliation.

You can imagine how my heart leaped in happiness, when upon my return home I was given a new flat and a job to work at this factory. And life itself was a new one for me.

No more do I need to walk a long distance with an empty stomach as I did in Japan. Nor have I to work more than eight hours a day. Those in leading post are all so kind to me. They ask about my work and even visit my home to see how we are getting along.

Under these circumstances I can remain no longer "an ignorant odd job worker." I attend passing-on technique courses which help me raise the technical and educational level.

Working conditions are excellent and our team-mates are always ready to help each other. Everything is really a new experience to me.

I throw myself into the work. Work has become the source of my happiness. The more I work, the more I want to do. Everyday I overfulfil my daily quota. I have been awarded the highest honour to become a member of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Party spares nothing to help me. It has entrusted me with the heavy responsibility of leading a work-team.

Now I am resolved to discharge my responsibility with credit, and I am sure my co-workers will help me. All members of my work-team are united as one, leading a happy life as if we are of one family. And my heart always sings of happiness.

Han Soon Hwa at work (first from right)





Serving the People

CHOI BYUNG SHIK

**Head of the First Internal Treatment Department,
Pyongyang Medical College Hospital**

I'm a physician by profession. When I was in Japan I owned a small, insignificant hospital in Sendai City and practised medicine.

Since my return to the fatherland I have been working as the head of the First Internal Treat-

ment Department of the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital.

In the capitalist countries when a doctor examines a patient, he usually does two things: one is the patient, and the other the patient's pocketbook. The doctor checks the condition of

the patient and his economic status. Of these two aspects the latter is more important, as it will decide what is to be done with the patient. This is the professional trick which all doctors in capitalist countries have, whether the hospital be big or small. And, if a doctor does not know such a trick he would fail in that kind of society.

There may be cases of individual doctors being humanitarian and wishing to help the poor. But the social system will not allow them to do so, and even if the physicians try this, it would not be possible for them to keep it up for a long time. Then they would feel their professional pride hurt.

But, today I'm doing my duty as a proud person dedicated to a humanitarian calling. I have to think only how to cure the patients earlier and more effectively. Therefore, when I see the patient I need not be mindful of his pocketbook. And when I write out a prescription for him all I have to think is about the best medicines and treatment. For all the fees for treatment are paid by the state. The state bears all the hospital charges including treatment fees, medical charges, even boarding charges during the hospitalization. All required of physicians is to provide the patient with the best treatment.

I returned home aboard the first repatriation ship in December 1959, and ever since I have been working in the embrace of the fatherland. Never before in all my life have I felt so proud of my occupation as I have done in these three years. Now I'm working not for money but for society.

With this great pride I'm doing my best for the improvement of the people's health.

Life Is Good For Me

RYOO SE DAI

Moojun-ri Co-op Farm, Jeonghwa County,
South Pyongan Province

If some one asks me my age, I jokingly answer: "I am only two years old."

I'm forty in fact, but when I speak of my age being two years, I have a good reason to say so. Only two years have elapsed since my return to the fatherland.

Now I am leading a life worthy of man for the first time in my life. I had gone through all kinds of hardships and humiliation in a foreign land over a long period. That's why I feel I am a new born person in the fatherland, and the life I'm leading today is one of joy and hope unlike the one I had in Japan. My life in Japan was nothing but one of hunger, poverty and humiliation.

I went to Japan when I was fifteen years old to look for a job.

I first worked at a coal mine, and the work was most back-breaking. The workers' night lodgings were too miserable. In a small room ten-odd were packed. We could hardly stretch our limbs as the room was so crowded. Once I was an errand-boy. But I was jobless for a long time. In a word, I led a constantly precarious life.

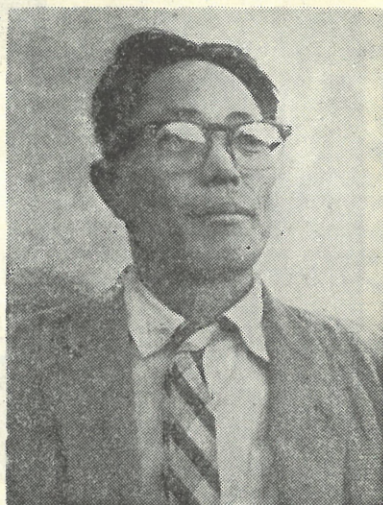
However, things have changed for me. How can I express the joy I felt when I returned to the socialist fatherland? The very fact that I was embraced by the compatriots in the socialist fa-

therland who treated me as their own kin was a great uplift for me, let alone all the good things I have come to enjoy.

The happiness the fatherland has given me is far greater than I had expected.

Frankly speaking, when I returned I did not have even one single bedding. However, no sooner had I come to this co-operative farm, than I was provided with a house. Not only that. Now I am married too. In the bosom of the fatherland I have a family for the first time.

Life is very inspiring. My work-team leader teaches me farming very kindly, the agitator reads newspapers for me, and my work-team members do everything to help me in work. I feel



deep in my heart that I am in the midst of genuine friends.

Fresh courage springs in me, too. I work hard and enjoy holidays to my heart's content.

We have received a big share again in this year's distribution, my second one. We have left enough grain for us, then sold the rest to the state. That's the best I could do to repay the state for all the solicitude it has shown me. My everyday life is a joy itself.

The past two years have been the happiest days in all my life.

Joy of Life

KIM WOO JO

It is a joy to mothers to watch their sons and daughters grow up, go to school, enter society, and marry. So is it with me.

During the past two or three years many joyful events have taken place in my family, and more are to come.

My eldest son will get married in a month, then I will welcome a pretty daughter-in-law. Some time ago the second son, Jung Woong, who is studying at Kim Il Sung University wrote me that he was a top-honour student. My third son Kyung Sun enjoyed a summer vacation at

the Wonsan Camping Ground last summer. Kyung Wha, my eldest girl, is studying at the Hamheung Medical College. Her class won the honour of Chullima class. Our youngest girl Jung Ja entered middle school. All these happenings give me such thrill that I nearly weep for joy.

And how can I express the joy over the opportunity given to me to study in an institution of higher learning after my return home from Japan? I am over 40, but nothing like this ever happened before. In my younger days I could not realize my wish because I was one of those poor people without a country. My long cherished dreams came true only in the warm embrace of the fatherland. I am putting heart and soul into study.

When I finished with honours the special courses at the Institute of National Economy and was commended, my emotion was beyond description.

When I was in Japan I, a widow, with my children, languished under humiliation and maltreatment. My husband was a farmer from North Kyungsang Province. But unable to endure the oppression and exploitation by landlords and bureaucrats, he had gone to Japan where he had worked as a hired-hand to support the family. At last he fell ill from back-breaking toil and died an early death. In order to support and send the children to school I did everything. I sometimes did needle work, once I was a peddler. My eldest son barely managed to finish high school with the money he earned by delivering newspapers.

Early in September, 1960, bidding goodbye to the bitter life that we had had in Japan we returned to the fatherland to lead a worth-while life.

It is enough for me to be in the embrace of the fatherland.

But the Government took parental care of my family: a cosy house, enough to eat, attractive furniture, then job and schooling... All this is free, too. Every one can study to his heart's content according to his talent and inclination, do whatever work he chooses. And should one fall ill, he receives free medical service.

No longer do we worry about anything. We have no worries about home, living, future, etc. I have fully experienced how the fatherland values, loves and cherishes the compatriots, sons and daughters of this land.

Now I am an assistant-manager of the central office of public service establishments of Sun-chun District, Hamheung City. Today my heart, once filled with



bitterness and sorrow, is brimming with hope and aspiration, and I feel as if I am ten years younger.

The socialist fatherland has brought the joy of life not only to me but to all returnees.

Innovation in Farm House Construction

Rural housing construction plan for 1962-1967 provides for the building of 600,000 farm houses with government funds.

According to this plan, more than 100,000 farm houses were built in 1962.

Construction workers are accomplishing wonders in carrying out this giant construction plan.

Rural construction teams in South Pyongan Province, for instance, built a modern farm house with an expenditure of 27 man-days.

The new farm house has two or three rooms, and is provided with barn, stall and garden.

To build a farm house more than 100 man-days were needed in early days. But now, with the active introduction of mechanization, rural construction teams in South Pyongan Province have

become able to cut the expenditure of man-days to 27.

They devised and manufactured medium- and small-size machines to mechanize transport operation, excavation and plastering work. They introduced prefabricated building method to a greater extent, despite the handicap that work places were scattered and, unlike the housing construction in urban districts, large-size construction elements could not be used in large quantities.

Timely supply of construction materials enabled them to introduce assembly-line method in housing construction.

As a result, the construction workers in the province fulfilled ahead of schedule the construction assignments for 1962—modern farm houses for 21,500 families.

BIGGER CROPS

Things are getting better all the time for the Koowol Co-operative Farm in Sukjungri, Hwangjoo County, North Hwanghai Province.

Like all other co-op farms of the country, this farm too has seen large-scale irrigation, electrification and mechanization only after agricultural co-operation was effected. More, it has come to use more agricultural chemicals and adopt actively advanced farming methods. And the state is directing profound concern to the development of the co-op farm.

The co-op farm keeps growing. Take the grain output for example. Every year witnessed an increase of more than 1,000 tons. The per hectare yield last year was 4 tons in rice and 3 tons in corn. But in 1959 the figure stood at 2 tons 300 kilograms and 750 kilograms respectively.

All this was beyond imagination before the country's liberation. Then here, too, the soil was bad and all they planted was millet. All the land belonged to the Japanese "Oriental Development Company", so the farmers were tenants. They were robbed of at least half of their harvest. Their life was misery itself and something like using a machine was beyond their reach.

They worked the land with primitive farm implements. Even if they got a little water for the paddies from the "water association" the charge was exorbitant. Chemical fertilizers were so dear, too. They were not in a position to prepare much compost either. All they could do was collecting some ashes from the kitchen fireplace at best.

How things have changed now, though!

First of all, irrigation has been realized. Through the fields run channels brimming with water. All kinds of farm machines are working for the peasants. Tractors do almost every sort

of field work—ploughing, land-levelling, earthing up, sowing, harvesting, etc.

It was in Autumn of 1958 when tractors made their first appearance in the co-op village. They did autumn- and spring-ploughing. Watching the tractors work the peasants said then:

"We did not know the soil here is so soft."

The soil here was clayey and when it parched it would become as hard as stone. Naturally with simple hand implements the peasants could not go very deep. But it is another story now when tractors work. The soil has been really softened.

Every year the number of tractors increased, six in 1960, twelve in 1961. Now thirteen tractors work here. The tractors do ploughing and weeding. In the corn field the tractors did earthing-up on four occasions. In the course of it, the weeds completely disappeared from the fields.

Tractors are also a great help in the preparation of compost. In the past people could do it only in autumn and winter. But now it is done through the four seasons. From the early part of August, when weeding has been done, until the time of harvest, nearly half the co-op farmers are engaged in this work. Now it is estimated that enough compost is prepared to give one kilogramme of compost to each plant.

Land amelioration is being pushed ahead with the introduction of farm machines.

To the acidified field new soil was put, then organic mineral fertilizers were applied. Gradually the land fertility improved. At the same time land rearrangement work was carried out with much success. First of all, all field levees were eradicated to expand the sown area.

Besides, there are many animal-drawn machines and trucks in the farm.

The amount of chemical fertilizers they receive from the state keeps growing. Much weed-killers are also used. Then advanced farm methods are extensively introduced. Moreover, there has been noted a great improvement in seed selecting.

For two years they have been using a new strain of corn and it proved to be most suitable to the local soil and climatic conditions. They have a new strain of rice, too, the growth period of which is 15 days longer than the ordinary rice seeds. With the new seed, the harvest was increased by 15-20 per cent.

In the past rice seedlings were grown in the watered field. But now the peasants adopted the method of growing seedlings on the cold-bed and dry-bed, which makes it possible to do the transplantation earlier and extend the period of growth.

The co-op farm members are doing everything to do sowing and transplantation in time. Last year corn sowing and rice transplantation were done about ten days earlier than in the previous year.

They are tapping all hidden potentialities. In winter time every corn root in the field is burnt. This gives a benefit of fertilizing the field. They even sieve earth for the cold-beds for rice seedling growing. And all this helps to raise the harvest every year.

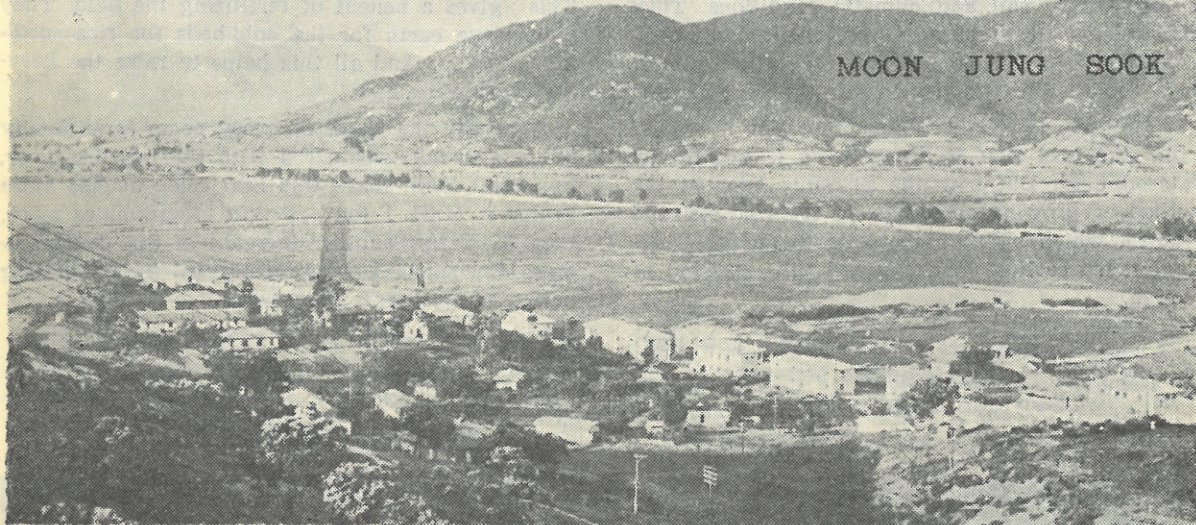
Naturally the share of every co-op farm family keeps growing. Compared with the previous year, in 1960 their share was 500 kilogrammes more grain, in 1961 1 ton and 200 kilogrammes more, then 1962 saw another increase of 800 kilogrammes. In this way the peasants' life is getting better every year.

Selection of best rice seeds



The Road Chungsan-ri Has Travelled

MOON JUNG SOOK



Premier Kim Il Sung has, as far as I can remember, visited our Chungsan-ri village on 16 occasions to give personal guidance.

As the space does not permit, I cannot write all about the impressive things I witnessed during the Premier's visits to our village. Here are only a few of them.

It was in July 1947, I remember, that the Premier visited our village for the first time.

It had been raining for a week on end then. The flood broke over the dike along the Bong-sang River and inundated the Chungsan plain. It was painful for us peasants to see the inundated fields. We had worked with great care the fields since we became masters of the land thanks to the Party and the Leader. Tilling for the first time in our life our own land we worked for all we were worth, forgetting fatigue. We would not allow even a single weed to grow in the fields. That year we completed the rice transplanting ten days earlier than usual.

Before our eyes were submerged fields.

It was around this time that the Premier came to our village.

The Premier stopped his car by the first bridge on the Chungsan-po where he was welcomed by the chairman of the Party cell No. 1 of Chungsan-ri village and several other peasants.

The Premier shook hands with the peasants and, with an expression of anxiety on his face, asked them how the flood water broke over the dike and inundated the fields.

The Party cell chairman explained that the Japanese colonialists had kept the dike in bad repair and therefore it had easily given way when the river swelled with rain.

The Premier looked over the flooded fields. Deeply considerate of the pain of the peasants, he said he would see that the government undertakes a dike project. To build a dike was too big a project for us peasants and, therefore, no one had ever planned it.

The news of a dike project brought immense joy to the villagers, who redoubled their efforts in the battle against the flood.

As a result, we were able to fight back the flood before it did much damage that year. The Party and the Government built for us a dike able to withstand any and every flood.

On May 30, 1948, the Premier visited our village for the second time. He had long conversations with many peasants at the Democratic Publicity Hall and then called at the home of a model peasant.

The Premier took off his hat and greeted the host, an aged man, who was working in the court-

yard.

"Oh, General Kim!" the host exclaimed when he recognized the visitor. He greeted the Premier and led him into a room. He was very happy to have the Premier as a guest.

The Premier asked the host how many family members he had and where his sons and daughters were working. Then the Premier said he wanted the host to show him round the house. Accompanied by the host, he inspected the stall, compost shed and henhouse. He was also shown a cosy room furnished with a sewing machine and a desk, etc. The Premier was much pleased to find the house well furnished, and commended the host for good housekeeping.

At the kitchen the Premier took off the lid of a cooking pot. The Premier's expression changed when he looked at the stuff in the pot. The smile disappeared from his face. There were potatoes instead of rice in the pot.

"Do you eat only potatoes?" asked the Premier.

The host explained that the potatoes were for the children's snack.

The Premier, it seemed, was not yet assured. He wanted the host to show him the grain shed. In the grain shed, he was shown jars full of polished rice.

Now assured the family had enough rice, the Premier, with a smile revealing his pleasure, took a handful of rice out of a jar and told the host: "I see you have enough rice."

The Premier had a long conversation with the host asking him about farming and his living. He wished the host good luck and long life, saying tomorrow would be still better.

This old man always recalls the Premier's visit to his home with deep emotion, and he says he has never seen in his seventy years any man who is more concerned about the people than the Premier. Referring to the Premier's visit he says:

"Administering state affairs, he has much to do. Yet he called at the home of a peasant, showed deep concern for the peasant, showed deep concern for the peasant life. It was not until he saw for himself the jars were full of rice that he was assured I had enough rice. We're happy to have him as our leader."

Warm solicitude of the Party and the Premier inspires the peasants to work with redoubled efforts.

As we gathered a big harvest every year, our living kept improving. Poverty disappeared from our village, where all families lead a good life without any worry.

Our village was again visited by the Premier in January 1950. The Premier got out of the car at Sukbamreu of the Wondong village and called at a peasant home. He took a seat on the straw, which the host had prepared for plaiting straw bags, and talked with the peasants. He told the peasants in detail about the direction the countryside should take and how to carry on the farming. He also visited the families of servicemen and inquired after their living.

People in our Chungsan-ri village, always enjoying the warm solicitude of the Premier, worked with a zest to make the village more bountiful and cultural.

During the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists, our Chungsan-ri village and all towns and villages of the country, which had been seething with hope and happiness, were in flames. In those days people of our Chungsan-ri village worked day and night for increased grain production in response to the Premier's call: "The struggle for food means a struggle to defend the fatherland and win victory in the war. Let's harvest more grain, not leaving even an inch of land uncultivated!"

The U.S. aggressors knelt down before the Korean people who are united as one around the Party and the Premier.

The war ended, and the wound it inflicted on us was severe. All the houses suffered war damage. There were hardly any household utensils, draft animals and plows available.

Peasants of our village united themselves into a co-operative farm following the Premier's instructions and started building a new life.

In the autumn of the first year of our co-op farm—on November 18, 1954—the Premier visited our village for the fourth time. It was shortly after the November Plenum of the Party Central Committee that marked a new turn in the development of agriculture in our country. We always felt deep emotion and happiness when the Premier visited us. We were especially moved and happy on that day because we were meeting him for the first time after the war.

The Premier came out to the thrashing ground where we were working. Before we had time to greet him he asked us how we were getting along. Saying he had not seen us for a long time, he invited us to a talk with him. He took a seat on a pile of straw in a corner of the thrashing floor and we, some forty all together, sat around him.

The Premier, without words for a while, studied the faces and clothes of the co-op farmers around him. A man attracted his attention.

"Your cotton-padded jacket is faded..." said the Premier in a low voice.

Silence reigned for a while as neither the Premier nor the man spoke.

The Premier unreservedly told us about the difficulty the country faced temporarily.

An elderly man who had been attentively listening to the Premier said:

"It has been said since olden times that the country and people are one in body and spirit. We can well put up with it. It is not much of a difficulty. An old saying goes, 'No pains, no gains.' If we work hard our living will soon become good. We are all right. Do not worry much about us."

The Premier then asked us what experience we had gained from the co-operative farming.

A co-op farmer spoke of the advantages of the co-op farm. In the co-op farm, he said, peasants do not feel fatigue because they pool their efforts; they do not need to go about asking for draft animals and work-hands; they are provided with conditions for concentrating on their work.

With a smile that revealed his pleasure, the Premier asked us about the management of the co-op farm and the education of co-op farmers. He taught us in detail how to run the co-op farm

On the basis of an extensive agronomical survey they are studying appropriate measures for manuring fields



and conduct education among the co-op farmers and private peasants for firmly building up and developing the co-op farm.

The Premier, having learned in detail about the living of the families of the men killed by the enemy during the war, said:

"Everyone must respect and love them. The Party cell and the co-op farm should look after their living well so that they can live as good a life as others, give them class education to intensify their enmity against the enemy and see that they set an example in all work."

Taking to hearts the Premier's words, the bereft families displayed greater enthusiasm in the work of the co-op farm, in place of their husbands and sons killed by the enemy. All the co-op farmers, tightening their belt, exerted greater efforts in farm work.

As a result of the strenuous endeavour, the co-op farm grew firmer step by step and the living of its peasants improved gradually.

The co-op farm advanced day by day upholding the Premier's teachings. This showed its advantages to the peasants outside the co-op farm. Having seen for themselves the advantages, the private peasants vied with each other in joining the co-op farm.

The co-op farmers were united like members of the same family and their life became bountiful day by day.

The Premier again visited our village in 1956. He inspected the village store and took measures for supplying the peasants with better goods. And on August 27, 1957, the day of elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, he came to our village and, together with us, watched the Korean wrestling matches and the seesawing contest of the villagers.

In this way the Premier showed us peasants deep consideration and enjoyed festive occasions with us.

October 10, 1958 was the day of the Premier's seventh visit to our village. By then, like in all other villages, agricultural co-operation had been completed in our village. And it was shortly after the Presidium of the Party Central Committee adopted a decision on merging co-op farms.

The Premier, sitting on a mat laid on the thrashing ground again, had talks with the peasants.

Having learned in detail about the situation of the nine co-op farms in the village, the Premier asked the peasants: What do you say to merging the co-op farms in the village into one? Merger will enable you to make more rational use of land

and manpower, further develop the diversified farming and will provide you with favourable conditions for irrigation works and mechanization.

In the early days when we had no experience in co-operative economy, the Premier continued co-op farms of small scale were adapted to the situation at home. But now it is necessary to merge them for the further development of the co-op farms, said the Premier. Now that we had gained experience in running co-op farms in the course of several years' management and that many cadres had been brought up, the Premier said, we had become able to manage big-scale co-op farms.

The Premier looked around when he finished and asked us to express our views. We unanimously expressed ourselves for the merger. The Premier explained at length how to merge the co-op farms. By October 25 of the year of the Premier's visit, we had merged the nine co-op farms in the village into one.

The merged co-op farm, now embracing more than 600 households, had nothing beyond its power. We were convinced that the joint efforts of the members would be strong enough to remove a high mountain and fill in a sea.

The Premier visited us for the eighth time on August 25, 1959. During his visit, the Premier acquainted himself with the farming in our co-op farm, taught us in detail how to effect irrigation, electrification and mechanization and how to introduce advanced farming methods in our co-op farm.

Our farm entered a new path of development.

Our farm, however, was not free from shortcomings in the course of its rapid development.

The shortcomings were wholly attributable to the fact that the guidance level of us managerial workers failed to keep pace with the rapidly advancing reality.

I take my case for instance.

With the merger, the work-team I was leading grew several times bigger. This notwithstanding, I was still sticking to old work methods. I had not yet done away with the thumb-of-the-rule way in my work. Work-hands were scattered and results of work were not assessed in time. I was busily running about all the time.

Such were my shortcomings, but I did not know why things did not proceed well in my work-team.

We did not know where we should begin in tackling the tasks of the adjusting period.

It was around this time that the Premier visit-



Semi-automated thrashing machine is several times more efficient than an ordinary one

ed our village.

In February 1960, the Premier came to our village over snow-covered roads.

I cannot write all about the guidance the Premier gave us during his 15-day stay in our village. Here are some of the main points.

It happened on the morning of February 5. I was washing my face in the kitchen when there was a sound of opening of the front-gate. Someone entered the courtyard and asked whether I was at home. Taking it for one of my team-mates, I called, "Please, go into the room," without turning around. I went on washing my face.

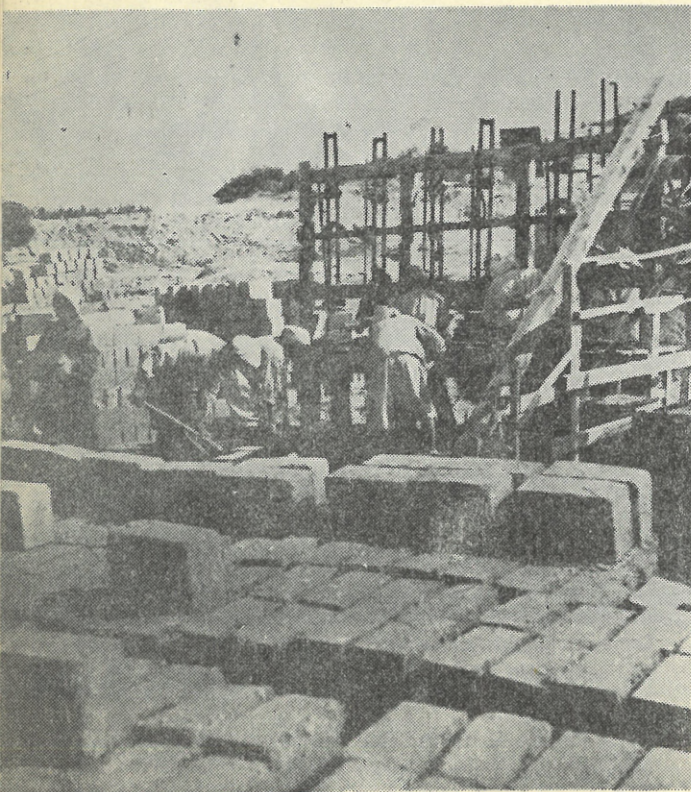
There was a knock at the kitchen door and I heard man's voice: "Having a wash?" I looked up and there was Premier Kim Il Sung standing before me. I was too surprised for words.

Being beside myself, I forgot to tidy myself up. I greeted the Premier and invited him to enter the room.

The Premier thanked me and looked round the kitchen and, with a smile, asked me what we ate in the morning.

When I told him we ate polished rice, the Premier said: "I see yours is a rice producing area."

The Premier asked me how many work-days I had earned in the preceding year and how many members I had in my family. Then he opened the door of one of the rooms. The Premier courteously greeted my mother-in-law and asked her how old she was.



People in Chungsan-ri village make for themselves adobe and other building materials

"I'm 68 years old," replied the mother-in-law. The Premier showed much concern about our family, asking whether the children were doing their school work well, whether we had any trouble, whether we had enough bedding.

When I returned to the room after seeing the Premier off, the mother-in-law told me, wiping the tears away: "Never before in my life have I seen such a great man. He showed such regard for an old village woman like me, and much affection for the children bereft of their father... I thank him."

The Premier visited many other families that day. He inquired after the life of the families of the men killed by the enemy during the war, servicemen's families and many peasant families and had conversations on the work of the co-op farm.

The Premier's call gave rise to fresh innovation.

Take the family of old man Li for instance. The old man sent letters and telegrams to his sons and daughters living in far-away districts, telling them to come at once. He wanted to tell them about the Premier's visit.

Two days later, on a Sunday, the old man's sons and daughters gathered at their father's home and held a family meeting, where they decided to enter into an emulation for attaining better results in their respective work to repay the concern of the Premier.

The next day old man Li went to the ri People's Committee with a request to strike his name off the list of those receiving the state food supply as the dependent, and voluntarily took up a job in the co-op farm.

The Premier's personal guidance aroused the revolutionary zeal of the peasants.

The Premier called a Party members' consultative meeting at the office of the ri Party committee. Here is what happened at that time.

The Premier rose from his seat when Mother Li Hwang Sun saluted him. He grasped the Mother's hands and said: "It's ten years since I saw you last, Mother. But you look as young as ever."

The Premier was remembering the conversations he had ten years ago with the Mother by a well in Sukbamreu.

"How old are you, Mother?" asked the Premier.

"Nearly sixty," she answered.

"I wish you long life. In our epoch, ninety, not sixty, is considered old," said the Premier. "We don't get old in this fine age. The wrinkles grew in the pre-liberation days," said the Mother.

"How many family members do you have, Mother?" asked the Premier.

"Only a daughter. She attends a middle school. My husband was killed by the enemy," said the Mother.

There was an anxious expression on the Premier's face when he asked: "You may have much trouble. Any trouble in family life and in sending the daughter to school?"

"Thank you, Premier. We've nothing to worry about. Live in a nice tile-roofed house and have a stock of polished rice in the grain shed, thanks to the consideration of the government. And I don't need to pay a single penny for my daughter's education..." said the Mother.

The Premier paused for a while. He was apparently thinking of the girl growing up under the care of the widow.

The Premier again grasped Mother Li Hwang Sun's hand and said to her: "Please convey to her my words that I wish her good health, good results in her school work and a brilliant future. Don't fail to send her to university, Mother."

FARM HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Sambong-ri village, Pyongwon
County of South Pyongan Pro-
vince





Modern farm houses in Sambong-ri village, Pyongwon County



Farm house in South Pyongan Province

Housing construction plan for 1962-67 provides for the building of 600,000 farm houses in the countryside, 100,000 flats in urban districts for the working people, 100,000 in the countryside and town a year. By 1967 housing problems have been solved more satisfactorily.

Here are pictures showing housing construction in various districts.

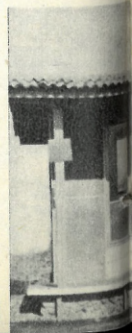
Farm house in mountainous districts



Farm house in Kaesong



House with
outskirts





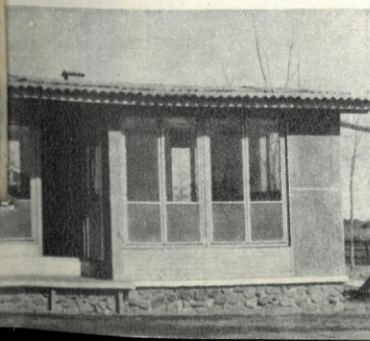
of South Pyongan Province

as for the
nd 600,000
00 each in
problem wil
n in rural

Moving into a new house at the Eipo-ri Co-operative Farm



for a peasant family in the
of Pyongyang



Farm houses in the Chungsan Co-
operative Farm



The Premier's deep concern moved the Mother to tears. The tears, which were expressive of her happiness, meant many things.

At the consultative meeting which opened without any formality in this way, Party members opened their hearts to the Premier. Those Party members who had been taciturn at Party cell meetings and at study courses spoke openheartedly in the Premier's presence.

The Premier learned in detail about the Party life and private life of the Party members and taught them how to live and work.

The Premier, with a smile throughout the meeting, spoke in soft tone. Yet his words made us feel conscience-stricken from the Party point of view.

I sat up the whole night of that day, reviewing my Party life and making a fresh resolution.

During his 15-day stay in our village, the Premier personally called at peasant homes, held consultative meetings of Party members, consultative meetings of work-team members, talks with individual peasants at their work place, symposia with people of different strata, consultative meetings with members of the ri Party committee and consultative meetings with managerial workers. There were scores of such meetings.

The Premier fully grasped the actual state of affairs in the village, unravelled knotty problems on the spot and taught Party members and functionaries how to work.

At a ri Party general meeting, the Premier gave the historic Chungsan-ri teachings illuminating the road ahead.

The Premier dwelt on improving the planning work, concentrating on farming, strengthening communist education among the co-op farmers and thoroughly observing the socialist principle of distribution.

Two years have passed since then. As the days go by, my realization of the great vitality of the Chungsan-ri method and Chungsan-ri spirit grows deeper.

I have not yet mastered the deep ideas and wide meaning of the great Chungsan-ri method and Chungsan-ri spirit, have not yet put them into practice fully.

It is beyond me to describe all about the Chungsan-ri method and Chungsan-ri spirit which will give rise to still greater changes and miracles tomorrow.

The Chungsan-ri method, as I understand it, calls for the leading personnel to go down to the

lower units to give substantial help to the workers there, to find concrete ways of solving their problems on the basis of the deep understanding of the situation at the lower units, implement the principle of unravelling knotty problems by properly conducting work with people, properly combine generality and peculiarity in guidance, discuss all matters with the masses and solve them in conformity with the interests of the masses.

Party members and peasants in our co-op farm, speaking of the Premier's personal guidance, said: "He blazed the path ahead. He knows very well about our troubles!" They rose up as one in the work of the co-op farm.

People in our Chungsan-ri village welcomed spring before the ice on the Bongsang River melted.

The land was still under the snow, but our Chungsan plain bustled with revolutionary zeal of the co-op farmers full of hope.

It is natural that under our fine system people, enjoying deep care of the Party and Premier, work with such a zest and achieve good results.

Our co-op farmers completed their assignments ahead of schedule and tackled the work planned for the next day. They were always on the move.

The Premier again visited our village on the closing day of February and on April 20 of the same year. He examined and analyzed what we had done, corrected our mistakes and personally organized work for us to tackle such undertakings as was beyond our power.

In that year we prepared twice as much compost as in the previous year, completed spring sowing and rice transplanting 20 days ahead of the set time and weeded fields two or three times more than usual.

It was a year of strenuous endeavour for implementing the Premier's teachings. Days, months and even seasons passed unnoticed. We did not feel fatigue at all.

Crop harvest that year was the biggest gathered in thousands of years in our village. Never before had our village people been so happy and joyful as in that year.

How could we gather such a big harvest?

As I can not find adequate words to tell all about this, I shall quote a few passages from an article appearing in "Rodong Shinmoon" in the autumn of that year.

"Who has brought about the bumper harvest this year? Nature? Who has brought about this prosperity? An intercalary month this year? No.

The sun showered its rays also on the fields of South Korea. We were visited by a more severe drought and a longer spell of rain. We tamed wild nature and gathered a bumper harvest. But it was a year of great famine for South Korea.

"What then has brought us a bumper crop?

"It is the irrigation of the fields of our co-op farm. It is farm mechanization. It is the Chungsan-ri method indicated by the Party.

"Listen to the chants coming from all parts of the country—'Chungsan-ri spirit is guiding us.'"

True, it is the Party and Premier that brought us a bumper harvest.

September 10 of the same year.

The Premier visited for the twelfth time the Chungsan Plain where golden ears of rice were rippling.

The Premier was delighted when he inspected the fields. After his inspection, the Premier made his way to the village where he had conversations with peasants under a willow tree.

The Premier asked the managerial workers how much they were expecting to harvest, how much the cash income would amount to, and how much grain and money they were going to set aside. He wrote down some figures in his notebook. Then he said: "You will be sharing out on the average 3.2 tons of grain and 400 won of money to each member household, after setting aside all you have planned."

The Premier's words aroused animation among the co-op farmers.

The Premier spoke in detail of thoroughly observing the socialist principle of distribution and then instructed the managerial workers to carry by lorries the grain the co-op farmers receive on distribution day.

A co-op farmer told the Premier:

"We'll take home as much as we need for a year. We want the government to purchase the remaining grain."

The co-op farmers around him all expressed their agreement with him.

The Premier looked around and asked the co-op farmers:

"How much do you think is enough for a person for a year?"

The chairman of the management committee said 250 kg. for each person would be enough.

The Premier reckoned something for a while before he asked the peasants whether that much was enough.

One of the peasants said five or six kamani of rice for each member of the family would be

enough.

"That means 300 kg. You may need a little more than that. Your sons in the army, if you have any, may be discharged and come home. Your daughters working in factories may come home to spend their holidays. Your married daughters may also come home to see you... Could you expect them to bring their ration when coming to see you?"

The co-op farmers burst into laughter, and the Premier, too, laughed and continued to say:

"It's a traditional custom of the Koreans to spend even the money from the sales of his rice to treat to liquor his inlaws when he meets them at the market. You may receive at least a call from the inlaws, and you will have to entertain them to dinner. I think you need 400 kg. for each member of the family for a year. Will 400 kg. be enough?"

"That's enough," said the peasants in animation.

The Premier went on with a smile: "Well, 400 kg. for each member of the family this year. The government will purchase the remaining grain as the co-op farmers wish. And mind you put aside rice, not coarse grain, for your provisions. You're the producer of rice and the producer must eat rice..."

The Premier paid deep attention even to trivial matters to which even the housewives fail to pay heed.

The co-op farmers were to receive a big sum of money as their share and the sales of extra rice would bring them quite a sum of money. Taking this into consideration, the Premier told the peasants to build modern houses and he himself chose the site for farm houses. Then the Premier had discussion with co-op farmers about next year's farming and personally worked out for the co-op farmers a farming plan for the coming year.

A few days after the Premier's visit to our village, we received the directive of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee dated September 30: "On some immediate tasks in the countryside."

The directive contained matters we had proposed when the Premier was in our village.

This convinced me all the more deeply that people's will is fully reflected in the decisions and directives of the Party and that for this reason people regard Party policy as their own and are aware that its implementation is for their good, for their happiness, and they do their utmost for its implementation.

Acting upon the words of the Premier, that year we undertook modern farm house construction with the money from the sales of extra grain.

In 1961, the Premier came to our village on three occasions to explain Party policy and solve our knotty problems and look after our living.

On November 13, 1961, the Premier had talks with co-op farmers after his inspection of the modern farm house construction site.

As usual he asked, in the first place, about our living.

"Is there anything inconvenient about the newly built houses?" asked the Premier.

"They are fine. But," I told the Premier, "there is one inconvenience. Co-op farmers do not show much eagerness for two-storey houses. They are not fenced and are a bit inconvenient for co-op farmers in breeding domestic animals."

"I see," said the Premier. He took out a sheet of paper and drew a sketch of a house and proceeded to explain about the structure of the planned house.

"Build a one-storey house here and erect a fence in this way. Build a barn here in this way. Better build a pigsty here. You can build a rabbit-hutch and a hen-house here... Build a privy down there. Allot the plot here to the family for kitchen garden. Better sink a well here and plant fruit trees around the house. And see to it that families on good terms and with small number of members occupy the house for two families..."

It seemed the Premier was reading our hearts.

The next day our co-op farm set about the

construction of new farm houses according to the plan the Premier had personally drawn for us.

Thanks to the Premier's deep concern and care over the past 17 years since liberation, our Chungsan-ri village has changed beyond recognition.

All has changed in our village—mountains and river, people's living and people themselves.

Once being subject to the mercy of droughts and floods every year, the Chungsan plain has now been freed once and for all from the scourge of natural calamities as a result of the introduction of irrigation. Crop failure is a thing of the past.

Farm mechanization has relieved us from hard toil. Fields are ploughed by tractors and transport work is done by lorries. Modern houses for more than 300 families have gone up on the site where hovels had been standing for centuries. Every family has a radio and enjoys a happy life.

People on the Chungsan plain could not earn enough rice to fill a small jar in the past, though they did back-breaking labour. But today they live on rice in all seasons and sell extra rice to the government. They are free from worries about food, clothing and housing. Rays of joy and happiness have dispelled the cloud of anxiety that had hung heavily over the Chungsan plain.

The village of Chungsan-ri has traversed, under the solicitude of the Premier, a road of victory and glory, joy and happiness.

We will continue to march along this road.

Reading room of the
co-operative farm



For the Sake of His Only Fatherland



Portrait of Hero Li Soo Bok

During the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), many Heroes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea emerged from among the ranks of the Korean People's Army. Among them are Li Soo Bok and other soldiers who blocked the embrasures of the enemy guns with their own breasts to open a passage for their comrades-in-arms.

The great exploits of Li Soo Bok, who gave his life to the country at the age of 19, are known to many foreigners.

Many poets, writers and composers of the country sang of his life and lofty morality. And the Soonchun Senior Middle School where Li Soo Bok had studied is now called the Soonchun Li Soo Bok Higher Chemical School. Many school classes, workteams and shock brigades throughout the country were awarded the honour to be called after his name.

Like many youths of the country who went to the front directly from their school room when the war was unleashed by the U.S. imperialists, Li Soo Bok, too, volunteered for service and went to the front to safeguard the freedom and independence of the fatherland. He became a squad leader and fought on the eastern front.

In 1951, after a miserable failure in their spring offensive, the enemy planned another offensive, what they called an autumn offensive, to recover their defeat. To this end, they made desperate

attempts to drive a wedge between our eastern and central fronts. It was the enemy's plan to break through our defence line along Height 1,211 and move their line up to the 39th Parallel linking Pyongyang and Wonsan. And the U.S. imperialists kept pouring fresh regiments and divisions to stage stubborn, repeated attacks.

One foggy night the enemy tried by stealth to encircle a hill which one small platoon of the People's Army was guarding. But Kwon Hyuk Chan, the platoon leader, knew what the enemy was intending to do. Having entrusted Li Soo Bok, first squad leader, with the command of his platoon, Kwon Hyuk Chan set out to penetrate behind the enemy line taking only a few men with him.

Li Soo Bok, who kept gazing at the advancing enemy soldiers in the dark, suddenly gave the order: "Fire!" Now the enemy was frightened. Sensing that their movements were known to us, they began to fire back. This was exactly what Li Soo Bok wanted. He wanted to divert the attention of the enemy so as to cover the platoon leader and his men who had gone behind the enemy line.

Our men, now behind the enemy defences, began to climb up the hill on the heels of the enemy soldiers. And the enemy took our men for theirs, and our men reached the waist of the hill.

Suddenly the detached party led by the platoon leader began to fire automatics mowing down the enemy soldiers all around. The enemy were too late to realize that they were completely surrounded by our men. The panic-stricken enemy began to flee, leaving behind them many dead.

A few days later Li Soo Bok learned from one of the prisoners that the enemy called the hill our men were holding "Heart-break Ridge." The enemy gave that name because their hearts broke at the sight of this formidable height which stood ever firmly against their repeated attacks to make them suffer only heavy losses. This story imparted great encouragement to our defenders of the hill.

"I must further kindle their enhanced fighting spirits," thought Li Soo Bok and jotted down his feelings on his memo-book: "The young of the land! Let us follow the example of the Party members and fight bravely! Let us avenge the death of our comrades-in-arms who fell in action! Let us be worthy of the soldiers of the Party and the Leader and hit the enemy even if we die a thousand times!"

These words of Li Soo Bok served to kindle the heart of every fighter on the height. All soldiers added their words to those of Li Soo Bok

pledging themselves that they would be loyal to the fatherland and the people. Then they put down their signatures.

* * *

One day Li Soo Bok was assigned by the Headquarters to capture a prisoner.

Li Soo Bok and another soldier broke through the enemy line along the valley strewn with dead bodies of enemy soldiers. They walked cautiously under cover of the night until they reached a small brook. There they stopped to drink water to their fill.

"How refreshing the water of my fatherland is!" thought Li Soo Bok. Yes, he remembered the clear water of his native village—Keumchunri in Soonchun County.

Then past events flashed across his mind one after another: now it is one year since he bade goodbye to his dear parents, brothers and sisters as well as to his old school. He pledged then that he would not return home until the enemy was routed. The faces of his villagers who have experienced true happiness for the first time in their life since the country's liberation after so

Painting: "Li Soo Bok Dashing at the Enemy Gun Position to Block the Embrasure with His Own Breast"



many years of poverty and hunger! He remembered what his mother and father said when he left: "Come back as a victor! Never yield to the enemy even one inch of the territory of our fatherland and guard the people's power which has ensured us such a happy life!"

Thinking in this vein, Soo Bok took hold of a young pine tree by the brook in a casual manner. On Height 1,211 where everything was burned out, not a single pine tree was to be found. He uprooted the pine tree and carefully put it in his knapsack. Some while later they succeeded in capturing a U.S. soldier on a narrow mountain pass.

Their comrades-in-arms set up a shout of joy when they saw Li Soo Bok and other men bringing a new prisoner with them.

"And here is another present to you comrades," said Li Soo Bok. He took out the pine tree from his knapsack.

The pine was the topic on the height. Soldiers talked about it. Some would say: "What a fellow! He brings with him a pine tree in times like these." Then another remarked: "He is not an ordinary guy, you know. And this is not a mere pine tree. I think, this is a poetry, a living poetry he has brought us."

Our men planted the pine in the trench and they looked after it with much care.

* * *

The enemy became more desperate in their attempt to take Height 1,211. Should this height fall into the enemy hands, a grave danger would threaten our entire front.

A hill to the northeast of the nameless ridge near Height 1,211 had to be captured at any cost. Unless this hill is taken our position on Height 1,211 would become very dangerous. On October 30 the platoon to which Li Soo Bok belonged was ordered to take the hill from the enemy.

The platoon started to attack the hill at 1:30 in the night. The first snow began to fall. Our men climbed up the hill and they were not far from the summit. They were about to undertake the last charge when the enemy kept firing furiously. Our men reckoned that they must have been spotted by the enemy on account of the snow though it was night. Attack by many persons in that particular case proved unfavorable. Our men were compelled to retreat to the spot where they had started out. There they called an open Party cell meeting.

Burning with indignation Li Soo Bok said: "There is no unconquerable fortress for us. Let us smash all the enemy pillboxes! I propose to

form storming parties."

His words got immediate response from the soldiers, and every one of them volunteered to join the storming party.

At last Kwon Hyuk Chan, the platoon leader, expressed his determination: "I have made up my mind to organize two storming parties in order that we may hoist the flag of our fatherland on the hill to the northeast of the nameless ridge. I will lead one party which will consist of Joo Man Yung, Ko Yung Hwa and Kim Il Yung. Our party will climb up the hill from the right and smash the enemy pillbox there, and the other party will be led by Li Soo Bok, the squad leader. He will have Kwon Man Sup, Pak Seung Moon and Choi Yung Soo with him. They will take the left side course and smash the pillbox there. Then the rest of you will start to climb up to the waist of the hill under the command of the second platoon leader and charge when I give a signal..."

Before setting out for their combat task after the meeting, the members of the two storming parties wrote a resolution and put their signatures in turn.

A part of the resolution read: "We go to a decisive battle to smash the enemy pillboxes and open a passage for our company. No bullet, no shell of the enemy, no danger to life will check our advance. We firmly vow to the dear fatherland and General Kim Il Sung, our beloved leader, that we will unhesitatingly sacrifice our young life, happiness and love, and every thing we have for the victory. Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our dear fatherland!"

The snow stopped falling as Li Soo Bok and his men began crawling towards the pillbox of the enemy, braving the enemy stray bullets, flare bombs and shells. When they reached a point some 10 metres from their target, Li Soo Bok hushed his comrades and raised his head. Just at this juncture the enemy's heavy machine-guns began to bark. But the cracking of heavy machine-guns on the right side suddenly stopped following a loud explosion. They heard the commanding voice of their platoon leader. Li Soo Bok knew that the first storming party succeeded in smashing the pillbox on the right.

More than ever, Li Soo Bok felt heavy responsibility. He raised his head again. The enemy's heavy machine-guns which were kept silent for a moment began to fire again. Now, Li Soo Bok thought, there was little doubt that they were spotted by the enemy. Soo Bok threw his hand-

Frontline Musical Instrument

Paktalryung Ridge in October 1951.

The Korean war was raging in full fury and the U.S. imperialist air pirates kept raiding this ridge scores of times a day. Desperately they tried to dislodge the Hong Suk Soo Company of the Korean People's Army which was defending the ridge.

Our men fought the on-coming enemy, while building tunnels day and night.

Whenever there was a lull in the fighting, they gathered around to enjoy a bit of singing and dancing. Indeed such gatherings were a great inspiration to them, a new spring of courage and hope. Such were our men who were filled with revolutionary optimism.

One day on his way to the mess hall a soldier found a bamboo stick lying on the ground. He picked it up remembering what his comrades-in-arms had said during the singing-dancing session: "Gee, if we only had some instruments!"

Seeing the bamboo stick he shouted in excitement, "This will give us a nice tanso!" (Tanso is a sort of Korean flute.) As soon as he reached the mess hall he rushed into the kitchen, where

he and Kim Chang Ryul, the cook, got down to make a "tanso." They heated a small iron rod in the fire for drilling holes. In no time a fine "tanso" was made. This was the first instrument made at the front line, so the soldiers began to call the tanso "frontline instrument."

As soon as they had finished making it, the cook played a tune on it. The melody of "Ari-rang" echoed over the height reaching the heart of every soldier. From the mess hall members of the company who were eating rushed out to the kitchen to find where the melody came from. Surprise changed to delight to find they had a "tanso". They wanted to hear more. "How about playing Yangsando?" they asked.

Now everyone in the company wanted to make some sort of musical instrument. Even an open meeting of the Party cell was held to discuss this matter.

At first the soldiers set to work to make a violin. They found some pieces of wood and cut the back, then the belly with the sound-holes. Of course, making the ribs was no easy job. They had to try many times before they succeeded. When the



Musical instruments made by
Korean People's Army men
on the frontline

body of violin was made they dried it on the roof of the "smithy" which the cook had built for making the musical instruments. However, the violin was smashed to pieces when the enemy jets bombed the smithy.

But the angry soldiers shouted: "You Yankee devils! If you smash one, we'll make ten, and if you smash ten, we'll make a hundred!" Soon another smithy was built, where splinters of enemy's bombs were melted into hammers and files. Then, with these tools they started to make another violin.

Now the question was to get

grenade promptly at the enemy while crawling forward.

Enemy fire became more fierce. Soo Bok threw another hand-grenade but with little success, for the distance was too great.

Then the charge by our men was heard at the right. There was no time to lose, thought Soo Bok. Suddenly rising to his feet he rushed towards the enemy's pillbox.

Next moment he fell to the ground again, doubling his body. He was wounded. But Soo Bok rose again, mustering all his strength, and dashed toward the enemy. "Forward! Forward! Comrades!" shouting thus he blocked the embrasure of the enemy gun with his own breast.

Since then the hill to the northeast of the nameless ridge had been held firmly by our men and defenders of Height 1,211 came to be covered by our men from the flank. For all great quantities of their war materials and their villainous method of warfare, the enemy could not break through this line.

Li Soo Bok will live forever in the hearts of the Korean people. After the battle, a note-book was found in his pocket, which contained a passage written by him just before he set out as a member of the storming party: "I am a youth of liberated Korea. Life is precious to me. So is my hope in the brilliant future. However, my life, my hope and my happiness are not so valuable as the fate of my fatherland. Nothing is more glorious, beautiful, happy than to dedicate my only life to our only fatherland."

the strings for the violin. For E and A strings they selected steel wires from the enemy's communication lines. For the next two strings they coiled the steel wires with fine copper wires. Now, there was their first violin! Next, the soldiers wanted a drum.

They found a stump of a big tree which they hollowed out spending several days and nights. But there arose a big problem. Where could they get the skin needed for the drum on this war-torn height? They put their heads together and tried many experiments. In the end, they came out with a bright idea. They pasted a piece of an enemy's parachute, then put flour paste on it. Then spread over it bean oil once boiled and then cooled. Such untiring efforts gave them musical instruments such as violas, cellos, guitars, mandolins, xylophone, small drums, etc. True, the instruments that they made would not stand comparison in tone and shape with those coming from a master's hands.

But these instruments were made with the sweat and blood of the youth of the soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

There were times when fighters got the materials for the musical instruments at the risk of their very lives.

Having heard the revolutionary songs and folk songs played on these musical instruments, the commander of the corps sent his paulownia table to the soldiers asking them to use it in making musical instruments.

A "frontline" orchestra thus came into being in the company. They played marches when the fighters set out to smash the enemy and when they returned a melody of triumph. Not only that. There was music whenever there was a lull in the fighting. The music of the "frontline" orchestra triumphantly echoed over the heights chilling the fighting spirit of the enemy. The enemy was pushed back when it attempted to climb up the height. With the orchestra playing the soldiers speeded up the projects of tunnels and consolidated their positions like iron walls. And our men kept giving the enemy blood-bath.

Soon the "frontline instrument" making spread to all units of the People's Army—batta-

lions, companies and independent platoons—on the entire fronts and in the rear area.

When the second amateur arts contest of the Korean People's Army was held in 1952, every army unit took part. Many "frontline instruments" appeared, only better looking and sounding.

The "frontline instruments" of that time are now on display at the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial. A harmonica made by a soldier, a "bara" and gongs made of the enemy bomb shells, Kayakeum and Haikuum (stringed Korean national musical instruments) pockmarked with enemy's bullets and many other instruments are to be seen there.

Frontline instrument—it is a symbol of the revolutionary optimism of fighting Korea. Only the people, who are convinced of the justness of the cause of their struggle and of final victory, can sing, dance and recite poetry even in arduous fights or hardships. With its unbending will and revolutionary optimism, the Korean People's Army is invincible and the fatherland will remain as youthful as ever.

Armymen playing frontline musical instruments



A FARCE OF "REFERENDUM" IN SOUTH KOREA

PAK NAI SOOK

On December 17, 1962, the South Korean military gang submitted what they called "constitutional amendments" to a "referendum."

The "constitutional amendments" was worked out by the Pak Jung Heui military fascist clique to give legal ground to the scheme for a prolonged seizure of power they are now making under the cloak of "return to civilian government."

The "constitutional amendments" concocted by a handful of the South Korean military fascist clique without going through necessary legal procedure is a rare fascist document. It provides for various kinds of reservations to deprive the people of fundamental democratic rights and freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association and for the concentration of all powers in the hands of "President."

The Pak Jung Heui clique devised the farce of "referendum" to give a legal label to this unlawful document.

The Pak Jung Heui clique announced that the "referendum" proceeded "fair and square in a free, serene atmosphere."

But all the facts belie this announcement. The South Korean military gang resorted to coercion, violence, fraudulence and forgery to enforce the recent "referendum."

Some 50,000-60,000 intelligence agents, over 30,000 police and tens of thousands of informers and government-serving fascist organizations were mobilized to enforce voting under the command of the "Central Intelligence Department."

The military fascist gang worked desperately to prevent mass abstention from voting. They threatened people, saying: "In the event of the constitutional amendments being voted down, there will be no recourse but to preserve the military rule." They mobilized their henchmen such as "heads of community and neighbourhood

units" and agents of the "National Movement for National Reconstruction" to herd voters out to the polling stations.

What is more outrageous, in each polling station, the voting proceeded in the presence of "five supervisors" who were picked from among the faithful servants of the military fascists. The "supervisors" were posted to force the voters to cast their ballots in favour of the "constitutional amendments" and prevent mass abstention from voting.

On the eve of the "referendum," the military fascist gang intensified suppression of the people in an attempt to induce the voters to ballot in favour of the "constitutional amendments." They lifted in name only the martial law which had been enforced for more than one and a half years, with a view to hoodwinking world public opinion. Then they took measures for retaining the homicidal military tribunal, enforced a "state of emergency" all over South Korea for a week before and after the voting day and held large-scale "anti-riot exercises." They posted a strict cordon under the pretext of "enforcing social order", raised "anti-communist" ballyhoo and staged "big joint exercises" of the "U.N. forces" and the puppet South Korean army all over South Korea from November 9 to 12, last year, with an eye to intimidating the people by creating a sanguinary atmosphere.

They set up "election department" in the Supreme Public Procurators' Office and "sections for dealing with cases violating the law on referendum" in the district public procurator's offices in order, they said, to promptly deal with the "criminal cases" connected with the "referendum."

Besides, a number of measures aimed at reinforcing the police were taken on the eve of the voting. Twenty-seven lieutenant colonels in active

army service were transferred to leading posts in the police and a big reshuffle of middle-ranking policemen was enforced. In Seoul alone 35 police inspectors were removed to "more important posts for the suppression of people during the "referendum."

Such is the "free, serene atmosphere" in which, the South Korean military fascist gang say, the voting proceeded.

In this way, the voting proceeded in a bloody atmosphere of fascist suppression and the voters were dragged out to the polling stations.

Results of the voting were rigged up by means of fraudulence and trickery.

According to the announcement of the military regime, 85.28 per cent of the entire voters went to the polls and 78.78 per cent of the votes cast were for the "constitutional amendments."

But facts prove these are false figures, figures doctored by the military fascist gang.

The recent South Korean "referendum," it must be mentioned, was carried out, from voting to the opening of the ballot, by means of fraudulence and trickery.

The Pak Jung Heui clique formed "voting committees" of all levels only with judicial officers and public officials of the military regime and their faithful servants, and on purpose set up the counting offices at places far from the polling stations in order that they might rig up the results of the voting while the ballot boxes were carried to the counting offices under the escort of the police and soldiers.

Counting of votes was done by intelligence agents, secret police agents and agents of government-serving bodies appointed by the military regime. No one except these appointed persons was allowed to approach the counting offices where fraudulence and trickery were being practised.

The ballot-papers, when taken out of the boxes, were tied up in bunches, each containing 100, before they were classified into "pro" and "con." Then those bunches were undone to determine ayes and noes. This unparalleled heinous method made it possible to replace in bundles the ballot-papers with those prepared in advance.

At the Sungdong counting office in Seoul, for instance, a confusion arose as the replacement of votes in bunches at different polling stations was

done amiss. As a result, votes from a certain polling station had one bundle in excess, while votes from another polling station was short of one bundle. (Radio Seoul, December 17, 1962.)

Western news dispatches, commenting on the South Korean referendum, said that "preparations for the referendum have long been made covertly and overtly under well-knitted organization and administration's influence", and then expressed a well-grounded doubt about the authenticity of the announced results of the referendum, saying "there must have been some organizations for the voting... It deserves attention that the results of the voting are close on the concocted figures at the last elections under the Rhee government."

South Korean military fascist gang resorted to blackmail, intimidation, coercion and other repressive measures to rig up the "referendum." But these did not help them to subdue the South Korean people.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the military regime, 32.7 per cent of the voters abstained, cast invalid votes or balloted against the "constitutional amendments."

In some polling stations in Kanghwa county of Kyunggi Province, 76.5 per cent of the voters abstained, cast invalid votes or balloted against the "constitutional amendments." In Hongchun county of Kangwon Province, Ryongsan and Suh-daimoon districts of Seoul and in many other electoral districts, more than half of the voters abstained, cast invalid votes or balloted against the "constitutional amendments."

The fore-going show that the South Korean people strongly rejected the "constitutional amendments" devised by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the South Korean military fascist gang, to prolong their fascist rule.

It is abundantly clear that if the Pak Jung Heui clique remain in power under the cloak of the "restoration of civilian government" and preserve the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, the South Korean people, now in a living hell, will be thrown deeper into the slough of misfortune, suffering, non-right and famine.

That is why the South Korean people, raising high the banner of anti-American, national salvation struggle, are fighting against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Heui military fascist clique.

This Is How They Fare

South Korean journal Sasangke, August 1962, published an article by a South Korean religious man which gave a picture of the people's miserable lot in the poverty- and famine-stricken South Korea under U.S. occupation. This is how the article runs.—Ed.

MUGWORT IS THEIR STAPLE FOOD

In the article captioned "Slum Areas in Seoul," the writer lists 27 dong or streets in Seoul he has visited, adding, however, that "one should not take this to mean that the poor people are to be found only there."

The writer describes under the sub-title "Koro-dong—a district of temporary huts" the abject poverty prevailing in the district where shabby eating-houses and miserable street-stalls stand along the muddy road. "Four families share a hut in this district where some 1,100 families crowd. One has to pay 12,500 hwan when moving into a hovel, then the monthly rent is 2,050 hwan.

"Some 12,000 people live there. Out of them 742 families are in abject poverty because there is no work though there are enough able-bodied men. If one is lucky enough to find a job on a road construction site, he gets two hop and five jak of beans a day. But the project needs only 70 hands and will take only fifteen days." Such being the state of affairs, nearly all of the families are starving.

"Only about twenty men out of the 1,100 families have a job," says the writer. Consequently, the rice dealers are doing a dull bus-

iness, and even when there is some "relief" rice, they sell at most three mal a day.

This fully lays bare the deceptive nature of what the South Korean military fascists talk: "relief rice" for the poor and "public works" to create jobs for the unemployed.

"At the foot of a steep hill looking down the street," the writer says under the sub-title "Soosaik-dong and Samyang-dong—a District of the Evicted and Detainees," "live the families evicted last May from Do-dong and Yang-dong and the neighbouring districts. The evicted families live on mugwort and even when there is 'relief rice' they cannot afford it. They sell mugwort, then dig garbage piles on the roadside to find pieces of glass and scrap iron, with which they earn 100 or 150 hwan a day to make themselves go somehow."

Referring to the hopeless picture of the inhabitants, the writer says: "I asked representatives of the inhabitants what the people wanted most. They answered: 'We want to hear from the authorities about relief measures, even if it is just a promise.'" The writer goes on to record what a widow with six mouths to feed told him: "Inside the tent it stinks and the foul air makes us almost suffocate. They told us to move here. Do they really think we can live here on this sandy soil?... The people said their faces were swollen from hunger."

ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE

Under the sub-title "San No.1 of Hongin-dong and San No.7 of Ahyun-dong—the Pre-liberation Respectful Quarters," the writer says: "In San No.1 of Hongin-dong not even a bean paste jar is to be seen in the yard of the most houses and dead silence reigns and many of the houses are locked from outside." There the writer talked to a woman who said: "My family of ten including my 67-year-old husband and grandma who has past eighty haven't had a thing to eat a whole day." Giving a picture of how the inhabi-

hop=0.381 pint

jak=one tenth of hop

mal=ten hops

pyong=3.305 sq.m.

tants eat, the writer says: "Gruel or gruel mixed with rice bran cake are considered better. One out of every five of the six thousand families in Hongin-dong is in abject poverty." About two thousand families in Ahyun-dong No.3 need "relief," the writer adds.

"A spontaneous growth of slum areas" is a sub-title under which the writer gives an account of the housing condition in Oksoo-dong at the foot of a hill. "Tents stand huddled together and big stones are to be seen on the roofs, apparently to keep the roof from being blown away and make the tents secure."

"The doors are papered with cement packing paper or with pages from comic books." The people barely earn livelihood by carrying luggage. "780 families are registered in the roster of 'work wanted.' But only ten or twenty families got the work slips, so the talk about relief is only for deceiving people."

The article then describes the situation in Mazang-dong.

"The situation in San No. 24 of Mazang-dong, particularly in No.17 Dong, is much the same as in Oksoo-dong. Some 200 families live there." The writer then quotes what housewives there complained: "We've spent two full days in making a trip to Wangshim-ri hoping to get some corn meal only to fail. We can manage somehow if we earn 200 or 300 hwan a day. Smoke from the chimney will tell you the family has something to eat."

"Around the hovels are mounds which can hardly be recognized as graves. They live, I might say, one foot in the grave," says the writer.

The writer then describes the slums in Ryongdoo No.2 Dong, Jeki No.2 Dong, Suhboo No.2-chondong and Dongboo No.2-chondong.

"Walk along the road past the Mazang-dong Bridge, and you will find a host of hovels by the ditch. Usually the eaves of the hovels touch your shoulder. They are built of straw bags, oiled paper, pieces of broken tent, or U.S. army ration boxes. There are dug-outs roofed with straw bags and with stones placed on the roof. Many a house is roofless, only pieces of broken blocks piled up to make the wall.

"I visited there one early morning. I found several families get together and buy barley bran to eat. But what surprised me more was that the inhabitants were gathering the rotten dog's food which the U.S. army had thrown away."

The misrule of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique have plunged the people into appalling condition. It is therefore not fortuitous that family suicides from hunger occur every day in South Korea.

The article then deals with another group of poor families who have found shelter under bridges.

"34 families, some 190 people, live under the Donam Bridge and the space allocated to a family of seven or eight does not exceed one pyong. Rooms are so dark that they need lamps even in daytime. It seemed once they get in here, they cannot get out of it. There are two families that have been there for ten years and 14 families for nine years.

"By the foul-smelling ditch under the Mazang Bridge", the writer says, "there are twenty families." And he says he saw several men gathering pieces of wood and tin scraps in the ditch. Thirty families live under a bridge near Sungdong Railway Station and their living, the writer says, is not better than the slum dwellers. And some twenty families live under a bridge near Wonhyogyo and some of the dwellers "look like beggars and they all live in filthy, stinking rooms."

"Under the Hongze Bridge live 23-24 families as well as seven or eight young men who earn living by collecting waste materials. There are sick cases, too, and five families are going without food."

"300 shabby hovels greeted my eyes in the No.1 Dong and No.2 Dong of Dapshipri," says the writer. Then he quoted the words of an official of the community office: "2,800 families here need relief, so you can figure out how many people actually need relief when you think each family has on an average five members."

This is how the Seoul citizens live, who are supposedly "far better off" than the local population of South Korea. In the heart and suburbs of Seoul, slums are all around where people are starving. The poor are desperate.

This is an outcome of the policy of the South Korean military rogues who noisily talk about "economic construction," "house cleaning," "public welfare."

Stark reality shows that there would be no improvement in the living of the South Korean people unless they drive out the U.S. imperialists and sweep away the military regime.

Japanese Imperialists Eyeing South Korea

JUN HO KIL

Japanese imperialism "carrying U.S. imperialism on its back" is running wild to realize its scheme for re-invading South Korea not only economically but militarily as well.

Recently a Japanese named Banboku Ono who demanded a formation of a United States of Japan with South Korea and Taiwan visited South Korea. Then the Japanese militarists are rushing to stage an armed aggression on South Korea under the name of "joint security."

The Japanese "Defence Bureau" some time ago decided to dispatch its army to Seoul under the name of "defence resident officers", take the charge of "repair and supply" of weapons of the South Korean puppet army, train it, draw a "joint anti-communist strategy," and carry out the "blockade of the Korean Straits jointly." To this end, Japanese "Defence Bureau" is proposing that next year's budget should include military expenses needed for these plans.

It has been long since the Japanese imperialists, revived under the all-out blessings of U.S. imperialism following World War II, planned a re-invasion of South Korea.

It is no more secret that the Japanese militarists had rendered positive aid to the U.S. imperialists in the latter's war of aggression in Korea (June 1950-July 1953). And during the past ten-odd years the "South Korea-Japan talks" were held at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists. Behind the scene of the talks the Japanese imperialists have schemed all along for political and economic subjugation as well as military invasion of South Korea.

Already in June 1958 Renzo Sawada who was then the Japanese representative to the "South Korea-Japan talks" addressing a meeting had the audacity to state in the following manner:

"Even if we fall three times, we must push the 38th Parallel beyond the Amrok River, otherwise we would have no face to our ancestors and fore-runners."

The Japanese militarists' scheme of military aggression against South Korea became more naked after the military coup in South Korea.

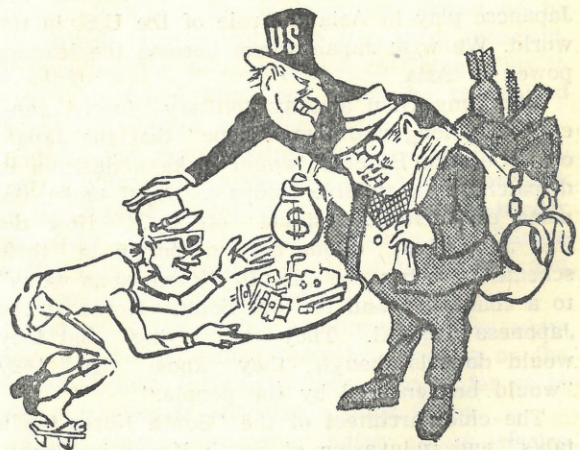
At the Kennedy-Ikeda talks held in June 1961, Japanese Premier Ikeda greatly encouraged by Kennedy made no secret of his aggressive designs. He said:

"Geographically and historically Korea is closest to Japan and it is in a position to affect the fate of Japan... Japan must direct great concern to South Korea's scheme for fighting communism."

That the Japanese reactionary ruling circles plot to make inroads upon South Korea is to be seen most graphically in the military activities of the Japanese "security forces."

According to Japanese publications, the Japanese military circles held so far a strategy of giving the first importance to Hokkaido, but now they are switching to a "west-important theory." The "Maizuru coast security forces" even have "the Korean language in the regular curriculum of the educational programme." (Akahata, October 6.)

Pak Jung Heui fawning upon his U.S. and Japanese patrons



The Japanese militarists who are scheming to re-invade South Korea under the wild pretext of "joint defence" are little different in their aggressive approach from what they had practised in the early 20th century when they had occupied Korea under the name of "protection."

The Korean people still well remember the criminal aggression of the Japanese imperialists against Korea some fifty years ago. Then the Japanese imperialists under the pretext of the "Japan-Korea alliance" and "protecting" Korea from the Ching dynasty and Czarist Russia dispatched their troops to Korea, and grabbed the command of the Korean army on the pretext of "training and bringing up" the Korean army. And in the end they had turned Korea into a complete colony and an arsenal for aggression on the continent.

With a scheme for re-invasion of South Korea the Japanese imperialists today speak of the "benefit of Japanese annexation of Korea." If one is to note any difference in their methods compared with days gone by, their approach to aggressive aims has become only more cunning. In those days they used such words as "Japan-Korea alliance" and "protection." But today those words are replaced with such slogans as "joint defence" and "co-operation."

Yet, the traitorous Pak Jung Heui military fascist clique are servilely welcoming the aggressive "missions" of Japanese imperialism. They are willing to sell South Korea twice—to the U.S. imperialists and now to the Japanese imperialists—so long as they can prolong their infamous existence.

These running dogs who were reared by the Japanese imperialists keep bowing to samurai. These are their beseeching words: "Please, you Japanese play in Asia the role of the U.S. in the world. We wish Japan would become the leading power in Asia."

Pak Jung Heui and his military fascist gang expressed long ago their "hope" that the Japanese "Defence Bureau" would make a decision to dispatch its aggressive troops to Seoul under the name of "defence resident officers." Now the Pak Jung Heui clique are desperate in their scheme to bring the "South Korea-Japan talks" to a conclusion and to put South Korea at the Japanese disposal. They are saying that they would do this though they know that they "would be censured by the people."

The chief architect of the "South Korea-Japan talks" and re-invasion of South Korea by Japanese samurai is the U.S. imperialists, the sworn

enemy of the Korean people.

It is the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to bring the "South Korea-Japan talks" to a conclusion and bring Japanese militarism, revived with the U.S. blessing, into South Korea so as to bolster the tottering U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, set up the aggressive "northeast Asian military alliance" with Japan as the backbone, and use Japan as a shock brigade in the U.S. aggressive plans in Asia.

Under no circumstances would the Korean people tolerate the aggressive designs of the Japanese samurai who scheme to invade again South Korea clamouring about the "co-prosperity of Greater Asia." The Korean people had suffered under the Japanese colonial rule and they have not forgotten the pains.

The entire patriotic people of South Korea are waging a stubborn struggle to drive out of South Korea the U.S. imperialists, the arch aggressors and the root cause of all misfortunes and hardships of the people, sweep off the traitorous Pak Jung Heui fascist clique and realize the country's peaceful unification.

The revolutionary strength of the Korean people has been consolidated and strengthened more than ever.

The aggressive designs of Japanese samurai will surely be frustrated in face of the Korean people's might.

NO BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

In South Korea under U.S. occupation a great number of youths and children are kept out of school because they cannot afford to pay tuition fees. Then those who are in school do not have even one decent textbook.

According to the South Korean paper, **Ryungnam Ilbo**, a good number of primary school children in North Kyungsang Province have no textbooks. In Yungyang County, a rural district, well over 40 per cent of the entire primary school children are without books.

The same holds true with the case of school children in towns and cities.

The **Taegu Ilbo** reported, "Primary school children in Taegu go to schools with no books, though it has been some time since the second term opened. More than 27,500 volumes of textbooks are short of. Textbooks are so scarce and the children are too poor to buy even if they find some books."

All this is due to the obscurant policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Heui military clique.

THE SINO-INDIAN BORDER QUESTION SHOULD BE SETTLED PEACEFULLY

The Sino-Indian border issue caused by the reckless aggressive acts of the Indian army against China has not yet been settled peacefully. Tension still persists in the Sino-Indian border areas, menacing peace and security in Asia.

Lately the Indian reactionary circles, siding more and more with the Western imperialists, launched a large-scale armed aggression against the People's Republic of China at a time when the U.S. imperialists were stepping up war and aggressive machinations in different parts of the world and were all the more viciously carrying on "anti-China" campaign.

Today, the people all over the world who cherish peace demand a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute and the normalization of the relations between China and India, the two Asian powers.

The Sino-Indian boundary dispute is a question left over by history as a result of the imperialists' policy of aggression against China and India.

As is known to all, historically the Chinese and Indian peoples have lived in peace with boundary that stretches some 2,000 kilometres in length. However, the borderline has never been formally delimited due to the fact that China suffered from repeated foreign aggressions and civil wars and that India underwent the protracted British imperialist colonial rule.

At the time when the British imperialists ruled India, they made intrusions into China's Tibetan and Sinkiang regions and deliberately tampered with the map of the Sino-Indian border regions.

However, between China and India there has taken shape a traditional customary boundary line on the basis of the extent of each side's administrative jurisdiction in the long course of time. And the question of delimiting the Sino-Indian boundary arose for the first time following the birth of the Chinese People's Republic and the proclamation of India's independence.

It will be the most reasonable approach for the

two countries to settle the issue by concessions on both sides on the basis of the traditional customary boundary line. However, the Indian reactionary group have taken a stand of refusing to recognize the traditional customary line. More, obsessed by expansionist ambitions they began to encroach upon Chinese territory bit by bit. They have occupied by force those parts of Chinese territory that the British imperialists formerly invaded or attempted to invade.

Taking advantage of the situation in which China was not yet in a position to direct due attention to the Sino-Indian boundary right after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic and her security was gravely menaced by U.S. imperialists' launching of an aggressive war in Korea, the Indian aggressors advanced on a massive scale to the north of the traditional customary line and completely occupied the 90,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory south of the illegal "McMahon line" in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border. This was an outrage which even British imperialism could not dare.

The so-called "McMahon line" is nothing but an imaginary one on a secret document exchanged between a British colonial official and Tibetan local representatives who were taken in by the former. It was a secret document cooked up by the British imperialists when they were incessantly invading the Tibetan region of China. This illegal "McMahon line" can never be recognized as the Sino-Indian boundary line.

More, the Indian ruling circles laid claim to some 2,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory in the middle sector of the Sino-Indian border and over 33,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory in the western sector of the border and incessantly pressed forward using force.

Meanwhile the Indian reactionary circles whipped up an anti-China campaign, trading on the border dispute. Eventually they went so far as to take a large-scale offensive against China.

What made, then, the Indian ruling circles come out with such an anti-China hue and cry and frantic aggressive move against China?

First, the reactionary ruling circles of India wanted to provoke serious clashes in the border areas to whip up a new anti-China campaign. It was their design to create a smokescreen to hoodwink the Indian people, intensify the exploitation of the people, hit at the progressive forces of India and ward off the socialist influence of the powerful China upon the Indian people.

For the past several years the Indian economic situation kept worsening. Prices soared, taxes shot up and the number of the jobless increased. As a result the living conditions of the working people who were starving and down-trodden under exploitation and non-rights sank still deeper. Therefore, the discontent of the Indian people and the people's resistance against the ruling circles kept mounting. Large-scale strikes broke out and the struggle for land became intensified. The Indian people's struggle is inspired by the great successes attained by the socialist countries, particularly by the socialist revolution and successful socialist construction in China, the neighbour of India, whose influence keeps growing. This made the Indian reactionary circles feel very uneasy.

Secondly, the Indian reactionary rulers dancing to the tune of U.S. imperialism, declared a "state of emergency" all over the country in order to step up their armed invasion and then, calling for a "prolonged war", ask the Western imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists for "aid."

Whenever the Indian reactionary circles activated the "anti-China" campaign, the U.S. imperialists increased their "aid" to India. U.S. "aid" to India averaged annually 640 million dollars between the second half of 1956 and the first half of 1959, but the annual average went up to 1,299 million dollars between the second half of 1959 and the end of July 1962—the period which was marked by a new anti-China campaign of India.

This shows that the wire-puller of India's armed invasion of China is U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists, who have created tension in Taiwan, instigated the Chiang Kai-shek clique to "recovery of the mainland" and have frequently violated the air space and territorial waters of China with their aircraft and warships, recently came out more openly for an armed intervention against the people of China. The U.S. imperialists supply India with various weapons and combat equipment. They have dispatched war-maniacs to India to instigate the Indian reactionary circles to more reckless anti-China aggression. In this way, the U.S. imperialists are

scheming to realise their aggressive ambitions in the Far East and Asia by sowing a discord among the Asians and making the Asians fight Asians. To this end they needed a Sino-Indian border conflict.

However, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic has displayed patience and magnanimity to avert border clashes and has been doing every effort for a peaceful settlement of the border dispute. In this the Government of the Chinese People's Republic was motivated by the desire of serving the interests of the Chinese and Indian peoples and maintaining and promoting their traditional friendship and universal peace.

For a settlement of the boundary question the Government of the Chinese People's Republic put forward proposals that the armed forces of the Chinese and Indian sides should withdraw respectively to the positions 20 kilometres behind the line of actual control of November 7, 1959, and disengage. Moreover, a disengagement zone of forty kilometres in width should be established, and negotiations be held to settle the boundary question. The Chinese side began to withdraw on its own initiative its frontier guards to the positions 20 kilometres behind the actual line of 1959.

This move of the Chinese Government constitutes a great contribution to a peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute, frustrating the imperialist scheme to utilize the Sino-Indian boundary clashes with their aggressive aim, and safeguarding world peace.

The Korean people fully support the peace-loving stand and sincere efforts of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The Indian government, if it respects even a bit the national interests and will of the Indian people and desires peace, should immediately respond to the just measures of the Chinese Government for a peaceful solution of the Sino-Indian border issue.

The Indian reactionary circles should know that, as the historical facts show, they would get nothing by following U.S. imperialism, and that submission to U.S. imperialism will damage the interests of the Indian people and bring about grave consequences of impairing India's independence. Honest-minded people the world over are watching the move of the Indian government.

The Korean people desire that the Indian side will immediately accept the Chinese proposals and measures for the earliest possible peaceful settlement of the boundary question and that the two countries become again good neighbours.

IN Latin America with the exception of Cuba, the Chilean-Korean Friendship Cultural Association is the first organisation for friendship and cultural exchange with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We members of this organisation have come to the D.P.R.K. with a hope to deepen understanding and friendship between our two peoples.

For many years the Chilean hearts have been filled with a sense of admiration at the heroism of the Korean people, who have fought so valiantly for national independence and unification of the country. It was with these feelings and a longing for Korea where a great nation-wide struggle is being waged for inheriting and developing the art and cultural traditions and expanding education that a large group of Chileans have established the association as the first step for achieving mutual understanding between the two peoples and laying an effective foundation for consolidating the friendship between them.

Our initiative was met with an immediate approval of many other organisations representing the Chilean people.

Having seen the amazing and great successes registered in Korea, small in size but great in the achievements, we are convinced that our interest in friendship and cultural intercourse with Korea has been fully justified.

We have had direct contacts with the Korean people and their institutions. We visited their grand theatres, museums and giant factories. We saw their cities and villages and ac-



Delegation of the Chilean-Korean Friendship Cultural Association (Centre is the author)

Our Visit to Korea

by Carlos Merales Abarjua

Mr. Carlos Merales Abarjua, Chairman of the Chilean-Korean Friendship Cultural Association, stayed in Korea from November 1, 1962 to November 14.

Below we publish his impressions of Korea.—Ed.

quainted ourselves with various sections of the people, men and women, young and old.

We cannot but admire Korea's beautiful nature, her rich historical relics, and the great achievements.

Never did we imagine that there would be a people who feel such a thirst for culture as the sons and daughters of this land do. Never have we seen such a people who ardently love

cultural traditions, protect all the good things of the past, enjoy to their hearts' content the happiness of today, and are determined to work strenuously for a yet brighter future.

From the very moment we set foot on the land of Korea we were deeply moved by invincible might of the Korean people. We felt so more than ever when we heard merry songs of the children and saw the workers

and peasants working at factories and in the fields and the great role played by the women.

In this country the rights of women are fully ensured and the children are protected like a precious treasure.

Without any prejudice and political bias we cannot but express our admiration at the great successes registered by the Korean government and Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, who inspired the people to the struggle for national regeneration.

Korea had long been subjected to hardships by the foreign aggressors, condemned to humiliation when she was under the enemy's occupation. Korea had been reduced to ashes by the war. But she knew how to pool courage out of her weakened body and rise up as a proud nation fighting for the peaceful unification of the country bravely and with untiring zeal.

We have witnessed the war wounds healed. We came to know how the factories and government buildings, schools and hospitals and houses had been rebuilt. We have witnessed how these establishments which are built for the benefit of the people increase in number at a surprising speed. We witnessed a bumper harvest and large-scale production of high-quality consumer goods.

We came to see how the country which had been backward under a colonial domination has been turned into a powerful industrial-agricultural country, laying the material foundation for its further development and self-support.

However, what attracted our attention most was the thirst of the adults and children for knowledge. Tens of thousands of workers, men and women, are studying at the spare-time schools

and colleges set up in the factories.

The government has enforced the compulsory primary and middle school education system.

Nurseries and kindergartens have been set up everywhere, thus freeing the women from care of children to a great extent. Medical treatment is free of charge, and the big public health establishments with a large number of beds, fine medical equipment and medicines are to be found throughout the country.

The emulation drive in labour which is symbolised in Chullima, winged horse, not only gives a deep inspiration to us, but also shows the great spirit of the people moving ahead at the maximum speed to accelerate the development of the country and eliminate the backwardness to which the Korean people had been subjected in the past.

We cannot but express our admiration at the volunteer labour, which mirrors the heart of everyone in the country, the heart of patriotism and collective responsibility.

We had frequently heard much praise about the efforts of the Korean people. But, according to what we have directly experienced none of those words of praise was adequate to describe the magnitude of the Korean people's efforts.

The tempo of Korea's development has been colossal. In the tempo of industrial growth, Korea outstrips all the capitalist countries and she is placed on the highest level even among the countries of the socialist camp. It is no exaggeration to say that it is a miracle beyond human imagination when one takes into consideration the fact that Korea has made such leap forward in a matter of only nine years after she had under-

gone the war which reduced the country to ashes.

What is most impressive in this country is, in our opinion, that the people are united into one.

Through our visits to factories, co-operative farms, and other centres of the Korean people's life, we have come to know that Premier Kim Il Sung, the Party and the people are united into one.

The Korean people are working with a sense of honour towards labour. They have a patriotic consciousness, a collective sense of responsibility and a firm belief in the future.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is now leaping forward at an amazingly rapid speed, and the living standards of the people go up day by day. Because they have built a powerful heavy industry and machine factories have made rapid development. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is producing electric locomotives, cranes, excavators, tractors, lorries, various kinds of machine tools and precision machines which most of young countries of the world cannot produce.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has built synthetic fertilizer factories for agriculture and solved the fertilizer problem. And their machine-using irrigation system is excellent and co-operative farming makes agricultural productivity modern in all respects.

Education is so organised as to train the best technicians and specialists in great numbers.

However, such great stride has been unfortunately limited to only one part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops that are backing the corrupt military dictatorship.

Accordingly, the principal task of the D.P.R.K. is to achieve national unification peacefully, which means unification by the exercise of national sovereignty without foreign interference.

Now we have come to realise clearly this aspect of the Korean question and we do feel that it is our duty to give a full support to this just struggle, which demands the international solidarity to be expressed not by silence but by every possible effort.

The atrocities committed by the American imperialists in Korea are incredibly dreadful. To know the falsity of charity and humanism of imperialism, it is necessary to visit Korea and see the traces of the vicious acts of imperialism.

The U.S. army did not value even the churches. The American troops had intentionally bombed the churches as well as hospitals, schools, factories, etc.

Unless the U.S. army withdraws from South Korea the people can not live in peace.

That the Koreans have the ability to do everything independently can be seen from the numerous concrete facts we have mentioned.

Our delegation was received by Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders. In our interviews with them and with other leading functionaries we mentioned the necessity of mutual exchange of trade and culture.

Premier Kim Il Sung and other government leaders expressed their full agreement to our view. Accordingly, we will make every effort for realising this great task soon.

Long live the friendship between Chile and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

CHUMSUNG-DAI

Astronomy has a long history in our country. Its history started long before the Christian era and developed markedly during the Three-Kingdoms Period. (The Three Kingdoms being Kokuryo, 37 B.C.-668 A.D.; Paikche, 18 B.C.-660 A.D.; Silla, 57 B.C.-935 A.D. Usually the Three-Kingdoms Period refers up to the mid-7th century when Silla united the whole country under a single realm.)

According to old records all the Three Kingdoms maintained their own offices and officials for astronomical and climatic observations.

One of the relics is Chumsung-dai in Kyungjoo (Silla's capital), North Kyungsang Province.

It was built during the reign of King Sungduk (632-647), some 1,300 years ago. This is the oldest observatory among the existing ones.

Observatories were built in Bagdad and Samarkand during the 9th century, about 200 years after the construction of Chumsung-dai. *Samkuk Yusa* (History of Three Kingdoms) records that "a king's tomb was located to the southwest of the observatory in 372." This indicates the existence of observatory long before the construction of Chumsungdai.

Chumsung-dai is in a shape of bottle. It is a structure of 27 layers of granite stones. Its height is 9.4 metres.

The base of the tower is in a square, the length of each side being 6 metres. The base faces the four cardinal points.

In the waist of the structure a square opening faces the south. On the top, there is to be found a double stone frame about 2.3 metres in length. This was for placing the observatory machines and tools.

Architects of the time calculated carefully in building this bottle-shaped structure. Though it has withstood a period of over a thousand years, U.S. vandalism has inflicted great damage on the cultural treasure of the Korean people.

Records indicate that solar eclipses, comets, sun-spots and others were observed here with amazing accuracy.

Besides, many relics and documents also reveal that astronomy made remarkable progress in Paikche and Kokuryo Kingdoms.

Such highly developed astronomical and climatic observations also show that agriculture and navigation of those times highly advanced and our forefathers directed special attention to the development of astronomy.





Pak Yun Am holding his brush says: "However ruthless they may become, never shall I give up this brush!"

A HISTORICAL PLAY

"PAK CHI WON"

PAK CHI WON well known under the nom de plume of Yun Am was an ardent patriot and a noted writer of the Practical School.

He was born of a noble family in 1737. Yet his life of 69 years was devoted to the struggle against exploitation and plunder by the feudal ruling class and for the liberty and happiness of the masses.

From his mighty pen came "The Story of Huhsaing," "Jehol Diary" and many other books. His writings attacked bitterly the corrupt ruling class and officials while inspiring the poverty-stricken people in their struggle against oppression.

The new play "Pak Chi Won" in four acts and five scenes was staged by the State Drama Theatre. It was written by People's Prize Laureate Song Yung and produced by Han Baik Nam. The play treats about sixteen years from Pak Yun Am's life, the prime of his life, his fight against the tyranny and plunder by the feudal ruling circles.

Episodes from day-to-day life epitomize his recondite philosophy, lofty ideals, noble and gentle nature as well as his democratic viewpoint.

As the curtain goes up Pak Yun Am is among his disciples and he tells them about the love for the people and the country, stressing the need of reforming the corrupt social system.

Now he has just finished his "Story of the Noble" and wants to read it to a nun to get her views on the work. In the course of conversation with the nun Pak Chi Won learns the nun is a daughter of a poor peasant and the wife of an insurgent peasant.

For ten years she has been awaiting a word from her husband and, against her will, she has become a nun.

He learns later that unable to bear any longer the persecution by officials she killed herself leaving the scholar a ring and a note.

Profoundly shocked at the tragedy, the scholar goes around the country to observe in person the social evils and injustice produced by the despotic social system. Feudal lords present this poor scholar with grain and fabrics and coax him to be at court. But he rebukes and rejects the bribes. His views are not to be bought.

When an insurgent peasant escaped from prison he shelters him and takes measures for his safety.

The feudal court brands him as heretic to Confucianism, bans his writings and burns his books. But nothing can silence him. His pen is powerful as ever and his books enjoy an ever greater popularity.

Even the sons of the noblemen would quote him in their discussions. Strange posters appear in the streets of the capital with his writings on. Then the songs of the singing-girls at the noblemen's bacchanal revels are derived from the poems of Pak Yun Am!

All this frightens the ruling circles and their persecution of him becomes intensified.

In the Fourth Act we see Pak Chi Won in his 45th year of age. He is back in Yunam village again to put his Practical thought to practice. He embraces a doctrine of agrarian reform. With this and his views on agriculture he himself works in the rice-fields, improves farming and implements. And he devises several new farming tools.

There is a scene in which Pak Yun Am is testing his new farming implement with the village folk. Suddenly a man appears on the stage. The man learns that the scholar is the very person who rescued him twelve years ago when he escaped from prison. Pak Yun Am learns that the man was the husband of the poor nun who killed herself sixteen years ago. Eventually the scholar hands the man the ring the nun put into his custody and tells about her last days. The enraged man again joins the struggle against the ruling



The nun is telling Pak Yun Am about her miserable lot. He has been at the temple to do writing

Pak Yun Am is invited to revels by Hong Bo Yung, a high official, where he ridicules and criticises the feudal officials





Jang Uk Soi, husband of the nun, receives from Pak Yun Am the silver ring his wife, now dead, left in the latter's custody

circles vowing revenge. A battle is fought near Yunam village between the peasants and the government punitive forces.

The commander of the punitive forces threatens the scholar charging him in instigating the uprising. The scholar retorts: "The ruling officials are the very bandits who rob the people of their property and oppress them." Looking to the burning battlefield in the distance the scholar cries out: "May the flame spread! The flame that is burning in the hearts of millions which will burn up all the ugly!"

With these words of Pak Yun Am the curtain comes down.

The playwright set the focus on representing the ideals, patriotism and convictions of the scholar. The essential features in Pak Yun Am's thinking and activities were the firm belief in a brighter future.

The whole cast acted with sincerity and penetrating sympathy with the rich philosophical thoughts of Pak Yun Am.

Another distinct feature of the play is the writer's skill in weaving the plot not with "big events" but with seemingly minute incidents—things happening while Pak Yun

Am was writing or in his day-to-day life. But the net result was most expressive. In particular, the scene showing the contradictions between him and the feudal officials was impressive. The antagonism between the new represented by the hero of the play, his disciples and the exploited people on the one hand, and the old represented by the ruling officials, the ugly product of the decaying society, on the other, serves to carve in relief the progressive aspirations of the advocates of the Practical School, particularly the popular viewpoint and unbending fighting spirit of Pak Yun Am.

People's Artiste Han Chi Sub in the role of Pak Yun Am won the hearts of the theatregoers with his well-studied, refined acting. The play being a historical is by no means an easy one to stage. Altogether a cast of some thirty appears in the play but the execution gave a vivid picture of the life of Pak Yun Am, a man of profound thinking and lofty character.

Peasants are delighted at the successful trial of a new farm tool devised by Pak Yun Am



CHINESE FOOTBALLERS IN KOREA

The national football team of the People's Republic of China of players of Peking football team, August 1 team and players from Shanghai, Shenyang and Tientsin visited Korea in November 1962 to play friendly matches.

The visiting Chinese football team played four matches with home teams in Pyongyang and Hamheung.

The February 8 team was the first to encounter the Chinese footballers. The match tied by a score of 2:2. In the second match the Central Physical Training Centre team lost to the Chinese team by a score of 0:2. The third match was a tie, the home team of Locomotive and the Chinese team each scoring one goal.

The Pyongyang team played the fourth and last match with the Chinese national team. The home team put up a fine performance, employing excellent tactics. In the first half of the



Match between the Pyongyang team and the visiting Chinese team

match, the Chinese team made several attempts to harass the defence line of the home team. But it failed to stop the Korean team from scoring a goal. The second half was opened with an all-out attack by the Chinese team. But soon the situation changed in favour of the home team.

The Chinese players made a counter-attack, but failed to

score. The match was won by the home team by a score of 1:0.

In these matches that proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the players of both teams demonstrated excellent technique and high morality. The friendly matches contributed to further deepening the fraternal friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and to developing football technique.

KOREAN WOMEN CYCLISTS TOP WORLD RECORD



Kim Jung Soo



Yoon Bo Ryul

When Belgian woman cyclist Reyneders set a record of 1 hr. 58 m. 06 sec. in the 64-kilometre road race at the World Women's Cycling Championships in 1961, people in the sporting world believed no one would break the record for several years.

But the record of the Belgian cyclist was broken by two Korean women cyclists, Yoon Bo Ryul and Kim Jung Soo, at a 64-kilometre road race in Pyongyang in 1962. Their records are scores of seconds better than the Belgian cyclist's.

During the past two years since they joined the February 8 Sports Society, the 21-year-old Yoon Bo Ryul, once a weaver of a small textile mill, improved

national records on 17 occasions in nine events, and the 22-year-old Kim Jung Soo, once a postwoman in the countryside, set national records on nine occasions.

sions.

Still better results are expected of these two young, energetic cyclists.

FRIENDLY VISITS

A delegation of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front was in Korea during November 13-24. The delegation led by Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, visited the major cities, factories, enterprises, co-operative farms as well as cultural establishments, and the delegation was accorded a cordial welcome. On November 24, a joint communique was signed in Pyongyang between the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee on one side and the delegation of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front on the other.

A Korean scientific delegation left Pyongyang on November 22 for Iraq. The two-member delegation was led by Ha Ang Chun, Rector of Kim Il Sung University.

Choi Eung Suk, Director of the Red Cross Hospital, and another member left Pyongyang on November 22 by air for Germany to attend the international conference on influenza and upper bronchial virosis trouble that is scheduled to open in Weimar.

Leis Valdes Arcia, General Secretary of the Central Society of Democratic Lawyers of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang on November 19 on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association. He left Korea for home on November 23 by air.

Bernardo Kordon, Secretary of the Argentine-Chinese Friendship Association, and Mrs. Kordon were in Korea between November 24 and 29 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. And Rachl Gossow, Secretary of the Brazilian-Chinese Friendship Association, and Mrs. Gossow also stayed in our country during the same period.

A three-member Korean women's delegation left Pyongyang on November 29 by air to attend a meeting of the Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation to open in Berlin, Germany. The delegation was led by Kim Ok Soon, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

— STAMPS OF KOREA —

MEDICINAL HERB SPECIALS

Korea is rich in flora. Medicinal herbs alone number more than 700 kinds. On November 30, 1962 a series of stamps were issued on

some of the most precious medicinal herbs of Korea.

Stamp 1, 5 **jun**, dark and light green, green and light pink.

Stamp 2, 10 **jun**, light blue, red, green, light green and yellow

ochre.

Stamp 3, 10 **jun**, blue, green, yellow ochre and dark purple.

Stamp 4, 10 **jun**, light green, yellow, dark green, skin color and earth color.

The size of these stamps is 40 mm×28 mm. Offset. Perf.



①②



③④





